

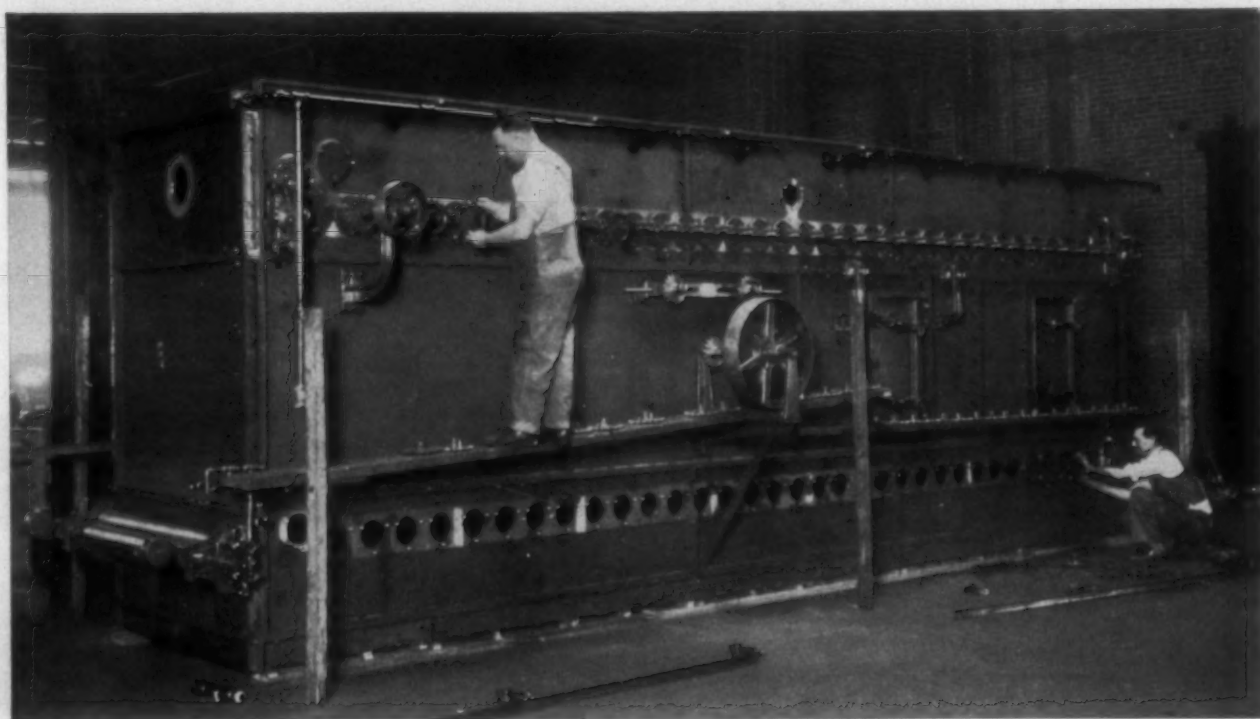
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 41

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 21, 1932

No. 21

## THE 200<sup>TH</sup> AGER BUILT by TEXTILE



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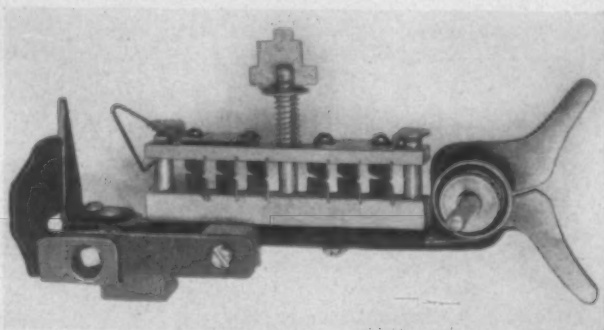
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## The New and Improved Eclipse Yarn Cleaner

You are looking at a picture of the "New and Improved Eclipse Yarn Cleaner." This small and sturdy device can be attached to most "Makes" of yarn winding machines. Its purpose is to remove "Trash" from cotton yarn which the carding process failed to remove. It cleans yarn cleaner than double carding and removes imperfections caused by bad spinning.

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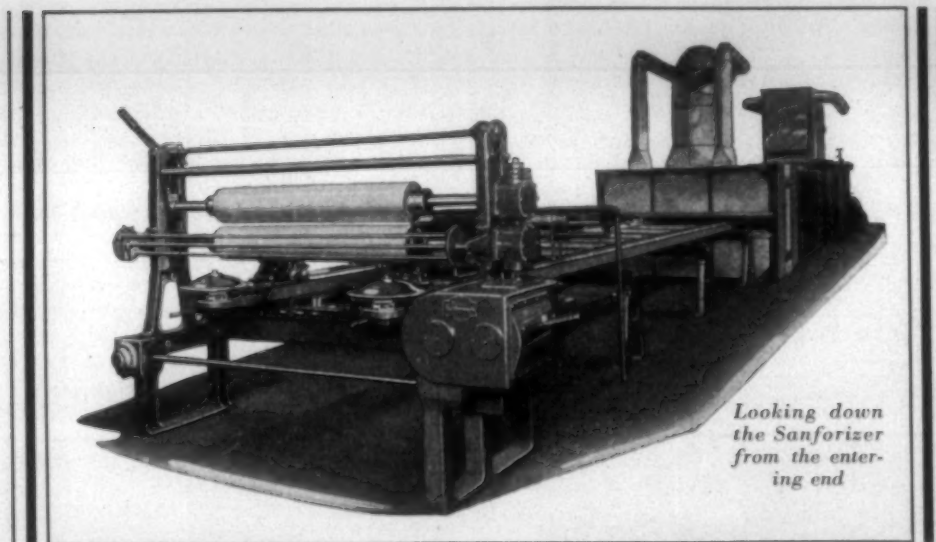
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 21, 1932

No. 21

## Improvement in Cotton Situation

(By BOND, ENANY & CO.)

THE outstanding developments in connection with American cotton during the past fortnight may be briefly summarized as follows:

(a) There has been exceptional activity in the markets for spot cotton in the South, the daily sales reported by the principal ports and counted interior towns running from three to five times as large as those reported in the first half of January last year.

(b) The export movement of cotton from the United States, especially to Japan, China and India, has continued heavy, the total exports for the season to date (January 13) being about 113,000 bales ahead of those for the same period last season, whereas in mid-October there was a relative deficiency of 681,000 bales. In other words, there has been a relative gain of almost 800,000 bales in three months.

(c) The increased export movement has been attended by an even greater increase of the takings of American cotton by the world's spinners, this season's forwardings to spinners up to January 8 being 939,000 bales in excess of those to the same date a year ago.

(d) After a period of comparative inactivity during December and early January, the cotton goods market in the United States has recently experienced a sharply enhanced demand and a relatively very heavy yardage of goods is reported to have been sold to distributors and industrial users during the past week, the sales of the principal classes of goods in New York City alone within four days being estimated at over 70,000,000 yards, or more than one-quarter of a full month's normal production by the mills belonging to the Cotton-Textile Institute.

(e) Business in the American futures markets for cotton has remained at an extremely low ebb notwithstanding the large volume of business passing in the markets for spot cotton and in the goods markets. Speculation in cotton, whether for the rise or for the fall, has been almost entirely lacking, while hedging by merchants and manufacturers has been insignificant in proportion to the known magnitude of the current transactions in actual cotton in the South. It would appear that the demand from ultimate consuming interests the world over is amply sufficient for the time being to absorb whatever cotton the farmers and interior holders in the South desire to sell from day to day, and this at a "basis" which precludes merchants from accumulating stocks of cotton against which hedges are sold. On the other hand, the majority of domestic and European spinners are still so assured of the inexhaustibility of the supply of American cotton and of the improbability of any material price

advance that they are disinclined to hedge their future operations by purchases of contracts on the exchanges.

(f) The price level for American cotton has shown only an unimportant change—barely  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per pound—since the beginning of the new year, although such net change as has occurred has been in an upward direction. What perhaps gives some significance to this moderately rising price tendency is that it is directly contrary to the rather widely held belief that a "January decline" was likely to occur this year, as in so many years in the past.

### EXPORTS INCREASE

Unquestionably the most impressive of the features of the cotton situation which have just been enumerated is the rapid rate of increase of the season's exports in comparison with those of last year or even the year before last. As is well known, this increase is principally attributable to the quite unprecedented takings of American cotton by Japan, China and India. At this writing (January 13) the exports to these countries of the Far East have aggregated no less than 1,828,000 bales, as compared with a total of 1,752,000 bales taken by them in the entire season of 1930-1931, with 1,241,000 bales for the full year 1929-1930 and with 1,522,000 bales for the full year 1928-1929. The figures for China in particular are little less than amazing, since this season's exports to that country had on January 8 already reached the unheard-of figure of 667,000 bales, or some 220,000 bales in excess of the previous record total for an entire season, i.e., 425,000 bales in 1930-1931. It should be added that it is reliably reported from the South that Far Eastern interests have not only actually exported from this country the large quantities of cotton just cited, but are still buying upon a very large scale in the Southern markets and are evidently intending to take similar amounts of cotton during the remainder of the season. It now seems altogether probable, therefore, that the full year's exports to the Orient will exceed last year's by from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bales.

In sharp contrast with this heavy movement to the Far East the season's exports to Europe are still much behind last year's, the falling off in the exports to Great Britain being about 170,000 bales and that in the exports to the Continent being about 750,000 bales. Curiously enough, however, this considerable relative decrease in British and Continental European imports of American cotton has not been attended by a corresponding decrease in the actual takings of American cotton by the mills of the respective countries. On the contrary, English mills had up to January 8 this year taken 122,000 bales more

(Continued on Page 24)

# Card Drafts Are Discussed

**A**T the recent meeting of the Textile Forum, conducted by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston, overseers of carding discussed various phases of carding.

Extracts from a portion of this discussion are as follows:

**Chairman:** The first question on carding is: "How long a draft is possible on a card, and what effect does increased drafting on card have on quality of work?" I would like to ask if any body can give what he thinks is the correct draft on a card for quality work? It is easy enough to pull the quality down, but sometimes you might want to get it up, so I think it would be better to deal with quality work.

**Member:** I find that a draft around 100 to 105 is right. I have various cards, and of course they don't figure just alike, but I find on print goods work and our work that that is the best draft we can use and produce.

**Chairman:** I think around 122 to 125 is really a nice draft to run on high-grade goods.

**Member:** Isn't the cost prohibitive on a draft of that kind?

**Chairman:** If you are dealing in quality, I think the picking and carding is about as cheap a process as we go into, and why stint it when we are depending upon the product all through the subsequent processes. There are other expensive places that we can go through without cutting down on carding. Carding is not really an expensive process for what it has to do.

## LICKER-IN SPEED

**Member:** I would like to ask if any of the men here have taken into consideration in talking about the draft of cards, the number of points on the licker-in that pass through the cotton in changing the drafts, whether you are running the long draft or a short draft? The greatest difference in your carding is at the licker-in when changing the speed. You slow down or increase the speed of your feed roll. If you slow down the feed roll, then you are increasing the number of points on the licker-in that pass through an inch at the roll. If you increase the speed of the feed roll, shorten your draft, you are doing less combing. Either one way or the other, it is the number of points. By changing the draft, keeping your licker-in at the same speed, you can vary from 6,000 to 13,000 or 14,000 the points that pass through each inch of cotton. Where I started in carding we used to have to change the speed of the licker-in for every different class of cotton that we used, just on account of that, to change the amount of combing done. It isn't customary now to change the speed. We change the draft and we don't take into consideration the number of points of the licker-in that we are using.

**Member:** I think it might be a good idea to get the different speeds at which the licker-in is run, with the weight of the lap and the weight of the sliver. We run a 12-oz. lap. The card produces a 40-grain sliver, and we run the licker-in at 350. That is just a little lower than standard speed, as I understand it.

**Chairman:** We are operating practically the same way, and we are running around 380.

**Member:** I am running 457 to 460.

**Chairman:** Anybody here running a higher speed than that? It is more of a second process of picking in the card, whichever way you look at it.

**Member:** I would like to find out what drafts are being run in the different mills.

**Member:** A little while ago, perhaps within a year, we ran a test with different drafts, getting the same production in both cases, and I believe we got the draft up around 140. We ran a heavier lap and got a certain production per hour, and then ran a test with the regular draft—that is, what we call regular—about 102—for quite a long period, and it showed very little difference. We also increased the speed of the flats at the same time on one card, and left them at the regular speed on the other. We ran the test about two months, and when we got through I don't believe there was 1 per cent difference in the average break, running at those different speeds.

We tried another test which probably doesn't affect draft so much as it does production, and that was instead of getting a weight of 60 grains on card sliver we dropped down to 50 and 45 and speeded up the doffer. We found that we got a better break and better running work with a heavier sliver. I was in a very well run mill, where they were running a 20-oz. lap on their finisher pickers, drafting enough to get that down to a 50-grain sliver on their cards and they thought they were right. On our test we didn't go quite so far as that. We couldn't see any advantage in it. In fact, we thought we found just a little disadvantage.

I don't believe many mills change the licker-in speed from standard, and when you consider that there are only a very few grains of fiber going around your licker-in it is quite a question. On the other hand, it all depends on how much resistance there is in the mat between your feed roll and the licker-in. It is question whether the licker-in is doing damage at high speed, or whether it does any good to run it at a low speed. It just simply separates the fibers and they are going around to be presented to the cylinders. It seems to me the more important thing about carding is to present as light a film to your cylinder as possible. Now, how to do that can be varied to suit yourself, almost. You can change your drafts, change your speeds, do anything you like, but when you come to the real point that you are after, that is, the quality of work, it all depends—considering that the card is in good condition—upon the lightness of the film on your cylinder.

## LICKER-IN GETS DIRT

**Member:** I think that there is a little something that the licker-in should do besides transferring the cotton from the feed roll to the cylinder. I think if you will cut down the waste under the licker-in so that you get practically nothing out, you will find that you have a lot more stock or dirt in your cylinder and in your flats. My idea is that the heaviest dirt should be taken out at the licker-in giving the flats a chance to take out the lighter dirt and can comb out a lot of the bunches, straightening them out so that the cylinders and the flats don't have that work to do. If you just use the licker-in as a transfer point, that is a different idea. My idea was that the licker-in should do the heavy part of the cleaning.

**Member:** You can talk all you want about speeds, draft, etc., but I think the best way to get good carding is to have a good sharp licker-in.

**Chairman:** You are really in favor of quite a large draft on a card?

**Member:** That would depend on the class of cotton.



Dirty cotton, a long draft; clean cotton, a shorter draft.

Member: I would like to know what the opinion is about four and five-point licker-in wire and hardened-point licker-in wire against the regular soft wire.

Member: I am using hardened-point wire on all licker-ins and all licker-inns are being recovered with hardened-point wire. The only disadvantage is, and it is certainly a disadvantage, if any foreign substance gets into the cotton and breaks the licker-in wire, it rolls and gets into the cylinder. It doesn't dull the point; it breaks the wire. I think the effect of a continual sharp point more than offsets what few accidents you may get there. You have absolutely no worry about the condition of your licker-in after you put a hardened point on.

Chairman: I really think that hardened-point wire is getting to be nearly universal. If you have accidents, they are costly. But sometimes you can get them repaired, and they are practically as good as new. They won't wear down.

Member: The point I wanted to bring out was this, that every revolution of the licker-in carries forward about three or four grains, perhaps, five, if my figuring is correct. Now it seems to me when a licker-in is carrying forward as small an amount as that, that you are getting about all the separation that you ever will get any advantage from. I may be wrong on that, but this is my reasoning, that when you get it separated to that point where one revolution of your licker-in on a surface 40 inches wide, and with perhaps 75 or 100 inches on it, there is only five or six grains of cotton, you are getting pretty good separation.

Chairman: The question arises in speaking of the speed of the licker-in; does it damage the fibers for a licker-in wire to keep coming through the cotton if you have too heavy a lap in the back? It is really a picking system just the same.

Member: It probably does.

Chairman: Question No. 2 reads: "Should speed of flats vary with production?" We might take along with that question, No. 3, which is: "Will speeding up of flats improve breaking strength of the yarn and quality?" Let's make another addition to that and ask: "What do you think is the proper speed of flats in relation to the regular cylinder speed, say about 168?" There is no question but that in the relation of the speed of flats to the speed of your cylinder, there must be a stopping point somewhere. I know that slow moving flats will not clean as well as flats going faster. You can run too slowly. I find with the flats running about 3 inches a minute, it does very well. I would like to find out if anybody is running flats at a higher speed than three, and getting good results?

Member: I have made several tests and increased the flat speed, and I haven't found any difference in the breaking strength. I have found that you get cleaner work by increasing your flat speed. I increased some from 3 1-16 to 4 1-4 inches per minute, and I have found a noticeable difference in the cleanliness.

Member: The results obtained from changing the speeds of the flats are not enough to bother with compared to the amount of waste you are getting out. You are taking out a lot of good cotton when you revolve your flats faster.

Member: I think that most mills run their flats about three inches a minute. I have found that increasing the speed of the flats gives you cleaner work, but at a higher cost unless you set your flats to take a lighter strip out. There is another question there, whether it would be any advantage in speeding the flats up and running a lighter strips, or running a heavy strip and running the flats slow.

Member: While the results are not conclusive, I can give you a little illustration of what happened in changing the flat speeds and flat settings, increasing the flat speeds. These experiments finished at the card. They were not carried to yarn, so it is fairly hard to say just what is what. The flats were changed from a speed of 3 1-8 to 2 1-2 inches per minute, and the result was that the weight of the strips removed at the slower speed was greater than on the higher speed. We run the card a certain length of time, stop the card, turn the flats around by hand on the cylinder at the same speed, and remove the whole strip from the cylinder from the back.

Chairman: May I ask the gentleman if the strip was dirtier looking, or was there just more weight?

Member: Slightly dirtier in the appearance of the strips which would be toward the back of the card. They were dirtier, or appeared to be dirtier. I wouldn't want these statements to be taken as conclusive, because of the fact that it is only the result of one experiment. The total waste percentage again gives a little different answer to that. With the flat speed of 3.59, the total percentage was 3.63, and going at 2 1-2, other conditions the same the percentage was 3.308. Reducing the licker-in speed from 424 to 340, the top flat strip increase was 3.6.

Chairman: Were those tests made under the same conditions?

Member: Yes, the same kind of cotton, made at the same time, and full laps. On the same machine and under the same conditions.

Member: The tests we are making with the graduated settings, where you set closer at the front and wider at the back, show that the flat is increasing in weight from the time it starts in. We are making tests to try and find out whether the flats do do anything at the front, and we find with the graduated settings that there is an increase gradually right up through to the front flat. The setting of the front flat, of course, changes the weight of the strips, and I think that perhaps it is used more than it should be. If the flat fills up before it comes up to the front and then you try to make a strip lighter by setting your front flat, where does the dirt that the flat has taken out go to? The method that we are using shows directly where it is. It is right on the cylinder, and it is transferred on to the doffer and comes out in your web.

#### GRADUATED SETTINGS GIVE BETTER CLEANINGS

We are also find the appearance of the strip and we find by these different settings, different speeds, and the length of time that the card is running, that the appearance of the strip is entirely different with a graduated setting down to 7 on the front. There are very, very few bunches of cotton on the front, say eight or ten flats. The bunches have been practically all combed out. You can start in at the back with a large bunch, and they gradually decrease until you get to the front of the card where there are scarcely any bunches. It is very interesting to watch the appearance of the strip. That is something I don't think has been done. We tried it about two years ago, and one of the overseers tried some similar experiments at his mill at the same time, and we got the same effect. By using the graduated settings we get much better cleaning. The bunches don't come out forward. They are combed out, and the good stock goes to the cylinder.

Another thing showing up in this test is the time that the cylinders run between strippings. The weight of the flat strip increases right along. As the cylinder fills up, the weight of the strip increases. If you will take the

(Continued on Page 27)



# Twist and Yarn Strength

In many cases the twist that gives the strongest yarn does not give the strongest cloth and over-twisted yarn may reduce the end breakage in weaving, according to Professor W. E. Morton, University of Manchester.

Continuing, Professor Morton says, that for ordinary purposes the function of twist is to enable the fibres to hang together. Any load put on the yarn can be considered as resolved into two forces. On the one hand it tends to cause the fibres to slip apart, on the other because of the angle of twist it tends to compress the fibres together and so by bringing into operation their clinging power prevent their slippage. Which of these two tendencies prevails depends for any given cotton on the twist angle. If the slippage tendency prevails then few, if any, of the fibres are broken when the yarns break. Only a small portion of the available fibre strength is utilized.

If the twist is increased the twist angle is increased, gradually bringing into effect the strength of more and more fibres. If this is carried to a point where slippage is eliminated other forces are brought into play that make the yarn otherwise unsatisfactory.

Yarn being irregular, slippage may occur in one place where it would not in another. The turns per inch vary enormously. Frequently in ordinary yarn the maximum twist is three or more times the minimum, but from this it must not be assumed that some places are three times harder twisted than others because it is necessary to take into account the thickness of the yarn. Twist tends to run into the thin places and investigations would indicate that except for the very thick places, there is a tendency when a yarn is put in tension for turns per inch to be inversely proportional to the thickness. This results in the angle of the twist being the same in both the thin and thick places.

Bearing in mind that it is the angle of twist which determines the hardness or softness of the twist we realize that there is a tendency for all places in the yarn to be equally well twisted, whether thick or thin. It is only a tendency as the angle of twist varies along a length of yarn but not to the extent as do the turns per inch.

Owing to this variation, increasing the twist in order to stop slippage in the thick places may be overtwisting and weakening the thin places.

No universally applicable answer can as yet be given for the correct twist constant to give maximum strength. The constant varies according to the class of cotton, but as a general statement the strength increases as the twist increases up to a certain maximum, after which further twisting only serves to reduce the strength.

In general it would seem that the longer the cotton the lower the maximum twist constant. Experiments did not seem to show that the fineness of the fibres affected the twist factor.

Another factor which the author assumes to be of great importance is hair friction, but he readily admits the difficulty of measuring this property.

The question of the usefulness of strength in the yarn is seriously questioned as in probably the majority of the cloth woven, strength by itself is only of minor importance. Other fabric properties must be considered. In many cases experiments show that the twist which gives the strongest yarn does not give the strongest cloth, and that strength in cloth is very often incom-

patible with other desirable properties, such as resistance to wear and tear.

Apart from consideration of the final woven product, however, there is also the question of the behavior of the yarn as yarn in the preparation and weaving processes. In this connection, too, strength may be given too much importance as it may be extensibility that is required. Incidentally extensibility increases steadily as twist increases throughout the whole practicable spinning range and does not show a maximum in the way that strength does.

In some recent experiments studying the behavior of warp yarns with differing twist constants, using a 36 yarn spun from American cotton of 1 inch staple, it was found that when the warp twist constant was raised from 4.1 to 5.0, the strength of the yarn as measured by test, was reduced to the extent of about 12½ per cent, but in spite of this the warp breakages were reduced from approximately one break per loom per hour to approximately ½ a break per loom per hour, and the cloth strength was, if anything, greater.—*Textile Manufacturer*.

## Cotton Goods Sales Much Larger

"There is no question but what the spring buying movement started on Friday and Saturday of last week and we have had the best business this week that we have had since the middle of November. While the movement started in the print cloth division, it has gradually been widening out to cover other divisions, too. The advance in the price of percales and the promise of a further advance to come, the advance in the price of finishing, the progress being made regarding curtailment and the necessity for replenishing stocks all tended to inaugurate a movement for quick goods and, when buyers saw how the land lay, they began to seek for extended deliveries, too. The progress being made in Washington on financial reconstruction coming at this time added further incentive and so we have started off at a good pace about a week earlier than usual," the Huntetr Manufacturing and Commission Company reports.

"Analyzing 1931's cloth figures, we find that production for the year was 1¼ per cent below that of 1930's, while sales for the year were 104 per cent of production and shipments 102 per cent. Consequently, the market entered 1932 in a position 107,000,000 yards stronger, statistically, than a year ago. Stocks were 74,000,000 yards lower, or 20.3 per cent. Unfilled orders were 33,000,000 yards higher, or 11½ per cent.

"We find that for the two-year period, 1930-1931, sales were 101 per cent of production and shipments 103 per cent. Production for 1930-1931 was 21 per cent below that of 1928-1929. While these figures are based on the reports made to the Cotton Textile Merchants Association, the Bureau of Commerce's figures for the entire industry closely correspond, for they show a production of approximately 12,700,000,000 yards for the two-year period, 1930-1931, as against 16,000,000,000 yards for the previous two years, a reduction of 20.6 per cent.

"There has, naturally, been some improvement in prices during the week, but it has not brought prices back to a satisfactory level yet and, as cotton has also advanced during the period, the improvement in mill margins has not been material.

"In the normal course of things a good business should continue into March. We are probably rather more susceptible than usual at this time to outside influences making either for good or bad."

### December Cotton Consumption

Cotton consumed during December was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 415,517 bales of lint and 44,491 of linters, compared with 428,870 and 52,687 in November last year and 405,518 and 43,522 in December, 1930.

Cotton on hand December 31 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,630,543 bales of lint and 252,675 of linters, compared with 1,441,165 and 221,042 on November 30 last year and 1,655,537 and 249,519 on December 31, 1930.

In public storage and at compresses, 10,425,945 bales of lint and 50,399 of linters, compared with 10,695,797 and 45,952 on November 30 last year and 8,375,943 and 79,104 on December 31, 1930.

Imports for December totalled 12,705 bales, compared with 5,986 in November last year and 4,461 in December, 1930.

Exports totalled 1,181,089 bales of lint and 14,169 bales of linters, compared with 1,070,643 including 10,358 of linters in November last year and 765,775 including 13,148 of linters in December, 1930.

Cotton spindles active during December numbered 24,637,864 compared with 24,860,684 in November last year and 25,549,782 in December, 1930.

Statistics for cotton-growing States were:

Cotton consumed during December 344,362 bales, compared with 358,942 bales in November and 321,515 bales in December, 1930.

Cotton on hand December 31 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,298,713 bales compared with 1,152,892 on November 30 and 1,249,394 on December 31, 1930.

Cotton spindles active during December numbered 16,855,940 compared with 16,967,916 during November and 16,876,520 during December, 1930.

### Cotton Features Advance Styles

Increasing favor for cottons in new fashion fields were revealed in the showing of advance models for the coming season at the Annual Spring Style Show of the Garment Retailers of America at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, Monday night. Approximately 2,000 retail buyers, stylists and other arbiters of fashion for America were in attendance from all parts of the United States at this first comprehensive showing of the new mode.

While cotton growers and manufacturers cannot anticipate the benefits of a returning vogue for billowy cotton petticoats, it is a matter of some comfort to them to note the revival of interest in full skirted gowns of organdie, laces and voiles, as well as the place of prominence given to cotton hats and shoes in the feminine wardrobe of 1932.

A number of new styles introduced are particularly significant of a further increase in cotton consumption in connection with fashion's current requirements. Among them may be cited formal gowns of printed sheer cottons, sports dresses of seersucker, "sport dance" frocks of crisp pique and wide-cut "slacks" of all manner of coarse cotton materials.

In the group of dresses and costumes especially designed by outstanding American dress-makers and presented by the Cotton-Textile Institute, there was im-

pressive evidence of the widened influence of cotton on the new mode for Spring. Included in this collection were a beach costume combining cotton mesh and rough texture novelty in Mexican orange and brown; golf and tennis dresses in red and white and orange and white seersucker; a tailored "spectator sports" ensemble of red, white and blue striped suiting with a white wide-wale corduroy full length top coat; a town dress of red and white printed dimity; "sport dance" frocks of white and gold wide-wale pique; a pink organdie "ingenue" dance dress taken from the Martha Washington period; and a sophisticated evening gown of printed voile and black cotton lace.

Appropriate cotton hats, gloves, as well as shoes of novelty cotton fabrics were among the smart accessories complementing these and other costumes shown.

### General Oxidation Uses of Sodium Perborate

The many uses of sodium perborate for general oxidation work are discussed in detail in the new 16-page booklet, "Properties and Uses of R. & H. Sodium Perborate," just issued by The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Inc., New York. In this booklet is contained information and data on the major industrial applications, physical and chemical properties, chemical reactions, methods of use and other features of sodium perborate.

R. & H. sodium perborate is a solid, stable powder ( $\text{NaBO}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) furnishing 9.5-10.0 per cent of available oxygen. It can be dissolved in water, the resultant alkaline solution being easily controlled to give an efficient oxidizing liquor.

Sodium perborate is very useful wherever it is desirable to have on hand an easily available oxidizing agent. It may be stored with safety. Perborate is handled with ease and its solutions controlled readily to give efficient results. Ordinary mill conditions prevailing, the use of perborate rarely calls for special equipment or highly skilled labor.

Sodium perborate has a number of interesting uses and applications in the textile industry. It is one of the most widely used oxidizing or "fixing" agents for vat colors. These dyestuffs are first reduced to make them soluble and capable of impregnating the yarn, after which the color is oxidized back to the insoluble form by treating the dyed yarn with a dilute solution of sodium perborate. The perborate treatment assists materially in getting fine and bright colors.

The bleaching effect of perborate is similar to that of hydrogen peroxide. It is often used to give a light scour to cotton previous to dyeing. Perborate is a useful addition and assistant to textile detergents. When added to soap, it helps considerably in removing stubborn stains from soiled fabrics. When used with silicate of soda, its oxidizing influence is useful in giving a cleaning-up treatment to laundry work or fabrics requiring bleaching effects. For laundry work perborate is an effective bleaching agent.

The stability of the perborate powder is one of the advantageous features of its use in the preparation of washing compounds for home use. A number of effective popular preparations are simply mixtures of soap and perborate; soap, soda ash and perborate, etc.

Perborate is sometimes used as an antichlor, especially where hypochlorite has been used for particular purposes. After-addition of the perborate destroys completely any remaining hypochlorite and removes the danger of further bleaching by the chlorine compound.



# Practical Textile Designing

BY THOMAS NELSON

Dean of The Textile School N. C. State College

*This is one of a series of articles on designing by Dean Nelson, a recognized authority on the subject. The articles are extremely practical and will be found particularly helpful by the younger men who are just beginning to study designing. The next article will appear next week.—Editor.*

## WARP PIQUE OR BEDFORD CORD

These are also rib fabrics, but the ribs or wales as they sometimes called run lengthwise of the fabric. They are very serviceable and can be used for as many different purposes as regular pique fabrics. The plain weave is used generally, but such weaves as twills and sateens can also be used.

Fig. 316 illustrates a design for warp pique, with drawing in draft and reed plan.

Fig. 317 illustrates the chain plan.

In the design it will be noticed that threads 1, 8, 9 and 16 are weaving plain throughout. These threads form the division of the ribs in the fabric. The threads 1 to 8 form the first rib, and the threads 9 to 16 form the

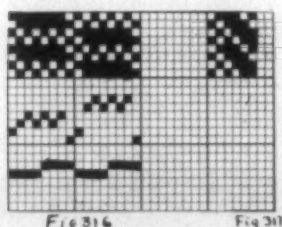


Fig. 316

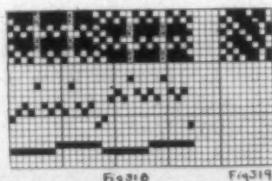


Fig. 317

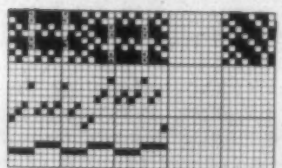


Fig. 318

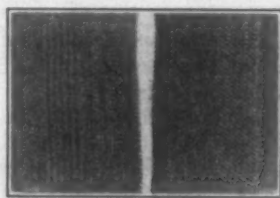


Fig. 319

Fig. 323

second rib in the fabric. In the picks it will be noticed that one and two weave plain with the first rib, then pass to the back of the second rib. Picks three and four pass to the back of the first rib and weave plain with the second rib. It will also be noticed that one-half the filling is at the back of the fabric so that for a well constructed warp pique there must be a sufficient number of picks inserted to compensate for those which pass to the back of the fabric. This point must be kept in mind when constructing these fabrics. In weaving, there must be sufficient tension on the loom beam to keep the yarn tight because of the difference in take up of the threads. Unless this is done, the filling will have a tendency to kink on the face of the fabric. Two ribs or wales are required for a repeat of pattern.

Cords or wadding threads are often used in these fabrics to add weight and to give a more embossed effect to the rib in the fabric. One, two, or more cords are frequently added to each rib. The cord or wadding thread is woven under the fabric and is not seen on the face.

Fig. 318 illustrates a design with drawing in draft and reed plan, with two wadding threads under each rib.

Fig. 319 illustrates the Chain Plan.

The wadding threads are drawn through separate harness shafts, and when the face threads are weaving plain the wadding threads are not raised, but when the filling is passing under the rib the wadding threads are raised and this holds them in position under the fabric. In reeding these fabrics the two threads that weave plain throughout the fabric and which separate the ribs should not be put in the same dent. They should always be reeded one thread in one dent and the other thread in the next dent. When wadding threads are used, two beams are required owing to the difference in the take up of the threads.

Fig. 320 illustrates a Bedford Cord or Warp Pique fabric.

Fig. 321 illustrates the design, drawing in draft and reed plan for this fabric.

Fig. 322 illustrates the Chain Plan.

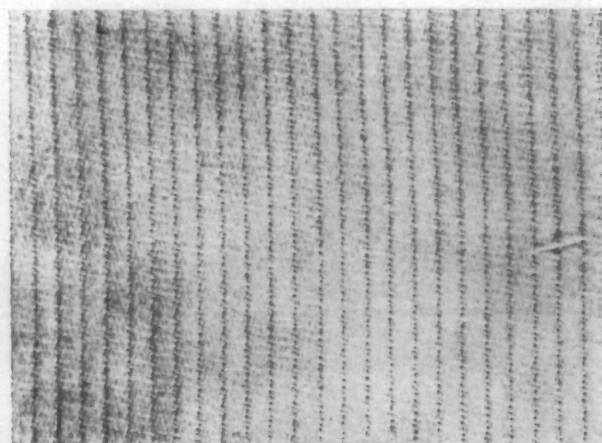


Fig. 320

Warp piques are also used in combination with other weaves to produce fancy effects in the fabric.

Fig. 323 illustrates the face and back of such a fabric which has six wales or ribs of warp pique in combination with a granite weave. Rayon filling is used which makes the fabric very attractive. The design for this fabric is Fig. 318.

## Blanket Marking Change is Adopted

Mills on part wool blankets have voted to accept the following specifications from the Bureau of Standards covering marking:

"1. That no finished blanket containing less than 5 per cent wool shall carry the word 'wool' in any form.

"2. Blankets carrying the word 'wool' in any form and containing between 5 and 25 per cent shall be labeled 'part wool, not less than 5 per cent wool.'

"3. Blankets containing more than 25 per cent wool shall be labeled with the guaranteed wool content in percentage.

"4. Blankets containing more than 98 per cent wool shall be labeled 'all wool.'"



# Finishing Rayon Fabrics \*

BY H. CHADWICK

THE finish given to rayon cloth largely determines its fabric qualities and commercial value. Cloth designers aim at some standard of ideal for the final result of their creations. No matter how skillfully a fabric may be constructed, or how carefully it may be manufactured, unless it is finished successfully all these preliminary efforts are unavailing.

Every piece of dyed material submitted to finishing treatment has potential fabric characteristics. It is the task of a finisher to develop these to their fullest extent by all the devices known to his art. Some fabric qualities, for example, crepe effect or lustre, are present in dyed goods passed forward for treatment. In every case care must be taken that finishing operations in no way diminish these properties but help to reveal the virtues of each to a desired extent.

Often a finisher's function is remedial. Masking imperfections, subduing one characteristic which is too prominent, bringing another from obscurity into prominence—all these jobs form part of general routine. Whatever the nature and condition of goods received, when passed out from a finishing room, they must be of even quality, bearing comparison with approved standards.

The art of finishing rayon cloths has slowly developed a technique of its own. At first the practice of the natural silk and the cotton industries was followed, but in time the methods and machinery of these were found insufficient to produce satisfactory results on cloths of the newer fibre. Methods have been modified, machinery adapted, or entirely new machines devised to secure satisfactory finishes.

One of the greatest difficulties a finisher of rayon cloths has to contend with is that of obtaining reliable and well founded criticism of the results he is producing. The value of any expressed criticism, adverse or favorable, lies in the meaning conveyed to the hearer, and in his capability of resolving that meaning with beneficial results. The underlying basis of any opinion on the worth of a fabric is what the consumer thinks about it, or what attributes lead to its purchase in preference to competitors.

The organization of any finishing plant should provide for the transmission of opinions of consumers to those in charge, particularly as regards finished fabric properties. Too often is this aspect of finishing neglected. Salesmen, in close touch with a market, should be careful to pass on the results of observations concerning the trend of fashions. Very often a decline in the popularity of a cloth, hitherto successful, concerns some small detail of finish attained by a competitor, which is not beyond the capacity or skill of any finishing department.

Examples are extremely numerous. Lustre, harshness, and figure, vary from time to time according to the dictates of fickle fashion. A lustrous cloth may be converted to half matt, a harsh handling cloth softened, or a figure may be intensified in a finishing department without much difficulty. In this way markets may be captured,

but only if the way markets are moving is known to a finisher.

In the transmission of information to a finishing section there is much difficulty of expression, and of conveying an exactitude of meaning. In summarizing and analyzing opinions on fabrics, one is struck by the looseness of meaning of terms employed, and the varying significance of the terms in the minds of those using them. Largely because of this confusion reliable judgments are difficult to obtain.

A case coming before the notice of the writer illustrates this point. A particular cloth had a successful run, but occasionally a wish was expressed by buyers for a softer handling material of the same weight and construction. Several alternative finishes were prepared all of which were considered softer than the original, one in particular being far superior. When asked to indicate a preferred sample rarely did the choice of different buyers agree. In one case the original was selected.

There was no doubt that two fabric properties, softness and smoothness, were being confused. A similar confusion exists in the estimation of other fabric characteristics. Even visible qualities, such as degree of lustre, are difficult of clear definition and conception. The terms matt, half-matt, and full lustre convey different meanings to different finishers.

It follows that descriptive capacity of speech must be supplemented by illustrative samples. The establishment of standards of fabric characteristics is a very important factor in the efficiency of a finishing plant. This is in addition to normal standards of finish for fabric undergoing treatment. From such standards judgments on production or on new patterns may be expressed with some degree of exactitude. Standards should not be confined to cloths produced at home. Competitive cloths should be included, as these are met with which are temporarily superior to one's own products.

Standards need constant revision, and unceasing experiment should be made to improve methods to secure highest possible standards. A handle pleasing a market today may be superseded tomorrow by the appearance of new cloths from competitive houses. An efficient finishing plant should endeavor to be in front of its rivals.

The collaboration between a finishing department and other production units is essential to successful cloth manufacture. A finished fabric is the result of combined effort and a defect in any one particular destroys the value of the whole.

## Warehouse Completed

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The large storage warehouse which was recently constructed by Proximity Manufacturing Company, operator of the White Oak Mills, Proximity and Revolution Cotton Mill, and the Proximity Print Works, will contain approximately 20,000 bales, and represents an expenditure of about \$50,000. The building is located in the yards of the White Oak Mills and maintains eight storage compartments, each being separated by a brick wall. The warehouse measures 48x108 feet and is modern in every respect.

\*Dyer and Calico Printer.

## Rayon Prospects for 1932

Belief that the rayon industry in 1932 will reflect the general business situation more than it did in 1931 is expressed in the first 1932 number of the Textile Organon, monthly economic survey published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. Having just emerged from what will probably prove to be the greatest volume year in its history, the American rayon industry must reconstruct the reasons for its 1931 sales and determine the bearing of these and other factors on the new year at hand, the review states. Its comments on 1932 refer mainly to viscose yarns.

"Among the reasons for the volume success during 1931, we have previously emphasized the good competitive position of rayon with the other fibers on the basis of price, the efficacy of the price guarantee, the relatively favorable cyclical position of the textile industry in general, the saner approach of the producers to problems of their industry and the increased use of rayon by weavers in general, the Textile Organon reports.

"As of January 5, the competitive position of rayon and silk, particularly, is altered somewhat in favor of silk because of the current low prices of that fiber. The price guarantee has been dropped. The textile industry in general does not seem to hold promise of a starting advance during the year. However, the producers do appear to have their stock and production situation well in hand.

"Present indications do not point to the necessity or the desirability of a change in viscose prices and the pressure of low silk prices on acetate selling prices has probably already been seen. It is believed that the prices of the other fibers are deflated to a degree sufficient for basic recovery when, as and if general business stops declining. And it is felt that little would be gained by the producers in cutting their prices in the near future, thus contributing to the vicious downward vortex of textile prices.

"In view of these various factors, it is expected that the January and February rayon business will be at a level cyclically somewhat above that of last November and December. Beyond that time, it is believed that the situation of general business will be the main determinant of rayon volume. Further, we venture the view that, if rayon consumption declines, or if the price is lowered later in the year, these results will be caused by factors external to the industry and not by distress selling or petty dissension within the industry itself. The industry today is in the best 'moral and physical' condition that has been seen in years."

Reviewing the rayon market for December the Textile Organon reports that little extra seasonal charge from the rather unsatisfactory month of November. The interest of weavers in rayon, particularly for all-rayon crepes, was offset in the main by the dull condition of the rayon underwear market. Little change took place in the hosiery business.

The Textile Organon reports that year-end stocks in the hands of producers was estimated to be about one and one-half months' normal supply of yarn. This stock is the lowest on hand since the end of 1928 and is considered as a most satisfactory one by the industry.

"Two important points in connection with this year-end stock must be kept in mind," the Organon finds. "First, the end of December is the highest seasonal period for rayon stocks, not only because of the normally slow business in December, but also because of the fact that December 31 is very nearly the end of the normal stock

accumulation period of the producers in preparation for the active early spring season. Secondly, the increased range of deniers, filaments, grades, lusters and type processes of rayon which the producers offer for sale makes it necessary to carry an increasingly larger stock of rayon to fulfill the normal demands of the trade.

"For these main reasons the year-end stocks of producers are considered to be normal and satisfactory. Especially is this true, inasmuch as there is no internal, unbalanced condition as regards deniers, quality, etc. The producers took their cue this fall and reduced their production in the last quarter of 1931 to a figure compatible with their sales. This independent action on the part of the producers resulted not only in the lower stocks mentioned but also in increased confidence in prices on the part of the producers and the trade as the new year opened."

Little change in the rayon import situation may be expected during 1932, according to the Textile Organon, except in the case of spun rayon and staple fiber. The domestic production of these latter items has really got under way only during the past year, it states, and these domestic fibers should be expected to take an increasing part of the business and thus react adversely on the imports of the foreign product.

### Converters Urge Quality Maintenance

In a statement issued by the Textile Converters' Association members of the organization are urged to guard against the substitution of sub-standard cloths and the lowering of quality and inspection standards. The statement says:

"Numerous complaints in connection with gray goods construction have prompted our board of directors to adopt the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Textile Converters' Association and the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants have agreed, after much time, to definitions of fair trade practices, dated June 11, 1931, in scope and effect practically the same as those agreed upon by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in 1910, covering contract sales note for staple gray goods, and

"Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that many contracts of print cloths, broadcloths, etc., are delivered below contract specifications; and

"Whereas, There is no reason why any construction should not be specified, sold and contrasted for by its correct definition of count, width and weight; and

"Whereas, It has come to our attention that the standard of quality and inspection in many mills is being lowered to the great loss of the converting industry;

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the directors of the Textile Converters' Association ask all our members to file with our secretary copies of complaints, result of arbitrations, etc., and

"Be it further resolved, That we request commission houses and brokers to sell goods only by accurate description of construction and to make proper representations to their mills to strictly adhere, and when necessary, to advance their standard of production inspection; and

"Be it further resolved, That we are not desirous of increasing the cost of production or placing any more hardships on the mills, but that we are determined to stamp out any practices of unfair advantages by producers of our fabrics. We ask the fullest co-operation of commission houses, their mill principals, and the brokers to assist in the immediate acceptance and adoption of these principles."



# Something we Learned for Ourselves that YOU may PROFIT by

**A**S YOU probably know, Goodyear owns and operates several large fabric mills. What Goodyear knows about belts for textile drives you can set down to actual experience.

For example, Goodyear knows that certain machines require belting of absolutely minimum stretch. Others put a premium on belt resistance to fraying under shifting, or ripping and splitting along a central seam.

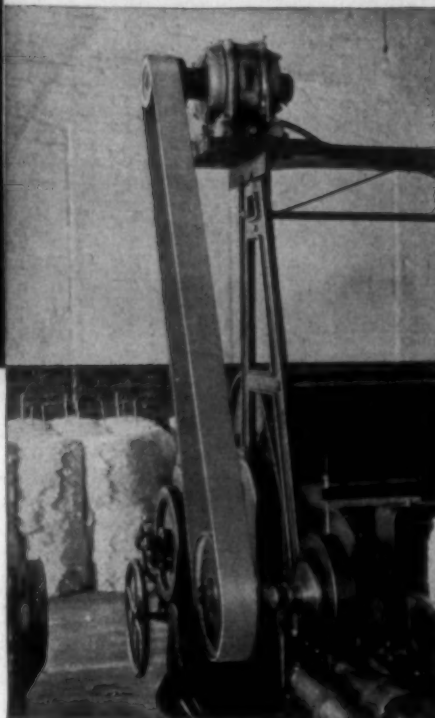
So Goodyear has built the belts that fulfill these requirements:

Goodyear COMPASS (Cord) Endless Belt — the most nearly stretchless transmission belt made. Developed for individual motor drives in Vertical Openers, Pickers, Lappers and Twisters. Truly endless, made of cords laid side by side, bound with Goodyear rubber, and enclosed in a fabric envelope that is double on the pulley side. The cord carries the tensions; the cover takes the wear.

Goodyear THOR Belt, seamless\*, is a textile belt with protected edges — no central seam — guarded with a covering envelope. It is a standard specification now for long wear and low replacement costs on Cards, Frames, Slubbers, Spoolers, Looms, Slashers and Breakers.

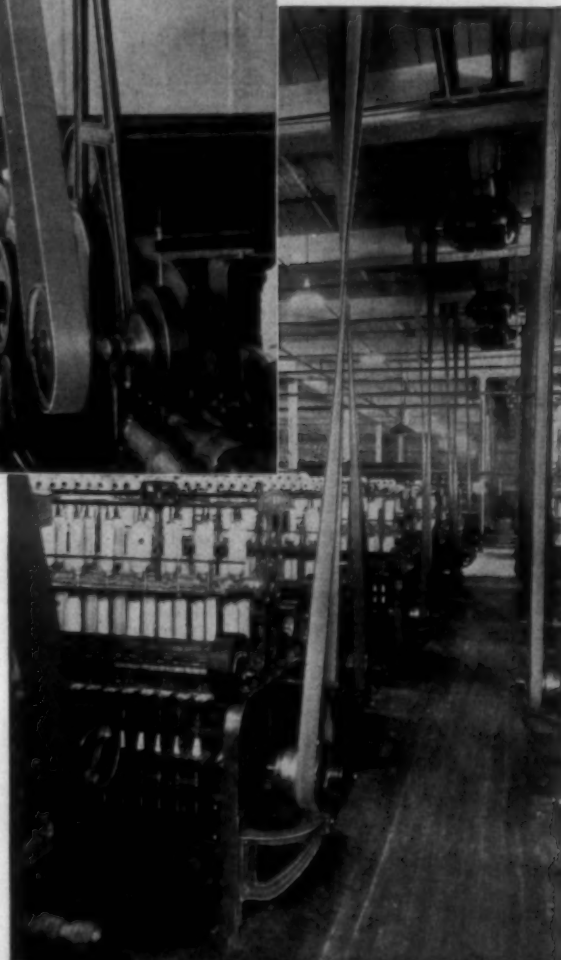
Let the G. T. M. — Goodyear Technical Man — tell you about these belts and the money they save. Ask him to call — a word to Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California, will bring him.

*\* Goodyear THOR Belting, seamless, is made in widths up to and including 16" — THOR quality of special construction is available for larger sizes.*



## TUNE IN:

Goodyear invites you to hear John Philip Sousa and his Band . . . Arthur Pryor and his Band . . . Revellers Quartet and Goodyear Concert - Dance Orchestra — every Wednesday and Saturday night, over N.B.C. Red Network, W E A F and Associated Stations.



## TEXTILE BELTING

THE GREATEST NAME

IN RUBBER

# GOODYEAR



## PERSONAL NEWS

R. C. Henderson has been elected vice-president of the Covington Mills, Covington, Ga.

E. B. Rogers has been elected secretary of the Covington Cotton Mills, Covington, Ga.

C. L. Leopard has become overseer of weaving at the Rhodhiss Mills Company, Rhodhiss, N. C.

J. A. White was recently promoted to superintendent of the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C.

T. C. Swann has been elected president of the Covington Mills, Covington, Ga., succeeding the late N. S. Turner, Sr.

T. H. Burkhardt, who has been superintendent of the North Carolina Silk Mills, Burlington, N. C., has been made general manager of the company.

A. A. Moore, formerly superintendent of the Lillian Knitting Mills, Albemarle, N. C., has assumed his new duties as secretary and treasurer of the Crescent Knitting Mills, Statesville, N. C.

Charles F. Maguire, plant manager of the DuPont Rayon Company, Waynesboro, Va., will for some time be engaged in special work in the New York offices of the company.

Albert Escott, of Charlotte, well known in the textile South through his former connections with Mills News and the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, has been appointed office manager of the new Clark Thread Company, Austell, Ga.

W. C. Bobo, who as announced last week has been appointed manager of the Pisgah Cotton Mills, Brevard, N. C., has also been elected president of the company. In the reorganization Mr. Bobo becomes president and treasurer, B. E. Geer, vice-president, and G. F. Williams, secretary and assistant treasurer. The mill is to be reopened at an early date.

W. J. Hunter, graduate in Textile Engineering at Clemson College, S. C., class of 1915, formerly manager of the Henderson Division of the Consolidated Textile Corporation at Henderson, Ky., has recently become connected with the Springs group of mills. Mr. Hunter will be in technical service with headquarters in New York. He will spend part of his time in Southern territory.

E. L. Hill, of Fitzgerald, Ga., is night overseer of spinning at the Cartex Mills, Salisbury, N. C., and not at the Fitzgerald Mills, as erroneously published last week. At Cartex J. T. Byrum is general overseer of carding and spinning, assisted in carding by W. P. Stevens on the day shift and G. W. Petty at night. He is assisted in spinning by J. A. Rudisill on the day run and E. L. Hill on the night run.

J. L. Coker, 3d, was recently elected president of the Sonoco Products Company, Hartsville, S. C., manufacturers of paper cones, spools, parallel tubes and other textile mill specialties, succeeding his father, who died November 21, 1931. The other officials are D. R. Coker, vice-president; J. B. Gilbert, treasurer; C. K. Dunlap, secretary, and C. H. Campbell, sales manager. The company had a very satisfactory business last year, it is said.

J. Bruce McCullough, manager of the Grey Yarns Department of Franklin Process Company, Providence, beginning January 20th, will make an extended trip through

the Southern States. The object of his trip is to establish selling connections with a number of Southern spinners who make yarns in qualities consistent with the standards already set up by Mr. McCullough's department.

It is expected by Mr. McCullough that the connections established during his trip will enable him to round out an already rather comprehensive range of standard grey cotton yarn offerings.

Mr. McCullough will visit North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. His tentative schedule of stops is as follows: January 25, Raleigh, N. C.; January 26, 27 and 28, Charlotte and Gastonia, N. C.; January 29, Asheville, N. C.; January 30 and 31, Chattanooga, Tenn.; February 1, Atlanta, Ga.; February 2 and 3, Greenville, S. C.

### Bliss, Fabyan & Co. Begins Its Second Hundred Years

The year 1932 marks the beginning of a second century in the cotton goods business for Bliss, Fabyan & Co. The company is commemorating the event with large hand-painted posters in the offices and show rooms and with an elaborate booklet which is being prepared for distribution late this month.

The original firm of Parks, Wright & Co. was founded in Boston in 1831 at 101 State street. Through a succession of partnership changes the firm changed to Wright & Whitman in 1855, to J. S. & E. Wright & Co. in 1863, to Wright, Bliss & Fabyan in 1875 and finally to Bliss, Fabyan & Co. in 1882.

### American Association to Meet in Atlanta

The annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association is to be held in Atlanta during the third week of April, it was decided at a meeting of the Board of Government held in Charlotte on Tuesday.

Cason J. Callaway, president of the Association, presided at the meeting which was held at the Charlotte Country Club. Practically all members of the Board were present.

It was voted to appoint a committee to work with the several textile colleges in the South in order to outline improved courses for the students and to seek the installation of the most modern textile laboratory equipment. This action was taken at the request of the textile faculties of N. C. State, Georgia Tech and Clemson College, Mr. Callaway stated.

Another matter considered at the meeting was to have the cotton committee of the Association take steps to see that motor trucks which carry cotton provide proper covering for the bales so that damage in transport can be eliminated.

Mr. Callaway was hopeful over the textile outlook and expressed the opinion that industrial activity will show a marked improvement by June.

Members of the Board present, in addition to Mr. Callaway were: B. B. Gossett of Charlotte; W. M. McLaurine of Charlotte, W. E. Beattie of Greenville, S. C., John A. Law and J. C. Evans of Spartanburg, S. C., C. E. Hutchison of Mount Holly, A. M. Dixon and A. K. Winget of Gastonia, F. J. Haywood of Kannapolis, A. M. Fairley of Laurinburg, George Wright of Great Falls, S. C., Allen Little of Alabama City, Ala., S. W. Cramer of Charlotte, T. H. Webb of Concord and Robert Lassiter of Charlotte.

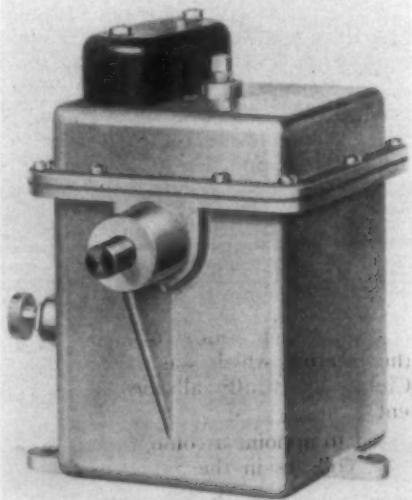
### Chemists Will Meet February 6th

Columbus, Ga. — The Southeastern Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold their winter meeting Saturday, 7 p. m., February 6, at the Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga., according to an announcement by Charles B. Ordway, secretary.

Robert Harris, chemist, of the Spalding Knitting Mills, Griffin, Ga., will speak on "The Dyeing of Skein Yarn for Use in Ingrain Hosiery." Edgar White, technical representative of the Ciba Co., of Greenville, S. C., will speak on "The Preparation and Dyeing of Vat and Naphthol Dyes on Cotton Piece Goods."

### Adjustable Speed Damper Controllers Added to Electric System

Barber-Colman damper controllers may now be obtained with speed regulating governors, according to an announcement by the manufacturers, Barber-Colman Company, of Rockford, Ill. This governor is both substantial and simple in design, and allows a wide range of speeds to be used. Arranged so that the speed of the controller may be adjusted after installation without opening the controller case, Barber-Colman damper controllers fitted with the new type of speed governor may



*Adjustable Speed Damper Controller*

be used for a wide variety of work on both single and multiple louvred dampers in practically any heating, ventilating, or air conditioning system.

The governor is, in effect, a small reciprocating pump working against a variable heat set up by the pressure necessary to force oil, with which the damper controller case is filled, past an opening or orifice at one end of the pump cylinder. Variation in speed is obtained by adjusting this opening with a screw threaded through the controller case. The starting or maximum torque is not reduced as would be the case if an ordinary brake were used.

A fractional-horsepower induction motor of the shaded pole type actuates the controller and its governor. This motor has ample power and high starting torque, is small in size, and, when properly cooled, may be run indefinitely under any conditions between no load and stalling load without detrimental effects. Cooling and lubrication of the damper controller mechanism is obtained by means of the oil with which the controller case is filled.

## BUNCHLESS AUTOMATIC CLEANER



Wm. B. Walker  
Sou. Rep.

WORTH  
INQUIRING  
ABOUT

FIRTH-SMITH  
COMPANY  
BOSTON, MASS.

### Improved Equipment and Processing in the Manufacture of EAGLE STARCH has achieved

1—GREATER UNIFORMITY of moisture content and fluidity of paste. While Eagle Starch always has been approved for its uniform quality, the new Eagle Starch is controlled within still narrower limits. Every package is absolutely uniform in moisture and fluidity.

2—REDUCED SEDIMENT or residue. Especially designed equipment has resulted in the elimination of practically all sediment—which means smoother, cleaner size. Try a "creaming" test.

3—ABSENCE OF SOLUBLE SUBSTANCES which have no starch value. By additional washings, soluble impurities have been removed from the new Eagle Starch.

4—CLEANSING OF THE AIR used for drying starch is an innovation. In manufacturing the new Eagle Starch, the finest particles of dust and dirt that are in the air are removed prior to using this air for drying Eagle.

For best results, always be sure that starch is thoroughly "creamed" by stirring with cold water before admitting steam. For further information, please write

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO  
17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.



# Knitting Trade Notes

## Dixie Mercerizing Company Stresses Need of Basic Quality

In its promotion of duren quality identified cotton, The Dixie Mercerizing Company observes a new and strong interest today in basic quality as the proper denominator of price and the dominating factor in sales, J. B. Frierson, Jr., treasurer of Dixie, said:

"We are finding that our customers—manufacturers of duren cotton merchandise—are more interested in yarn quality than ever before. This is a direct reflection of the retailer's attitude which in turn directly translates to the manufacturer the present consumer point of view," he said.

"It is clear that the consumer is giving more careful thought to buying than at any recent period in American business life. The consumer is interested as before in the correct styling of merchandise. This is an interest, incidentally, which no wise producer could desire changed, but part and parcel now of this attitude is the demand for quality guarantees.

"Moreover, price, from the point of view of the general public, is more nearly right than at any time in the past two years.

"These facts, verified by The Dixie Mercerizing Company's surveys of retail conditions in the South and Middle West, are supported by the reports of our sales representatives in all parts of the country. Manufacturers are thinking consistently and continuously in terms of quality. This subject is assuming the proportions of a sane but lively interest and replacing in most alert quarters a despondency which naturally grew for a time when the feeling that it was impossible to read the public mind—impossible to know what course of merchandising would attract renewed spending."

## Duren Knitted Crepe

The Worcester Knitting Company has announced the introduction of a new all-duren knitted crepe—the first duren crepe to make its appearance on the market. A number of buyers have commented on this development as a very satisfactory crepe in cotton version.

The new duren crepe has a very soft hand, a deep wool-like surface, and while far from heavy, possesses an exceptional body and the necessary firmness so important for knitted garments.

The Worcester duren crepe is 60 inches wide and available in an excellent green and other light, bright spring shades as well as a number of serviceable street colors.

## Deflation Through 1931 Marked Trend of Fashioned Hose

Production of women's full-fashioned silk hosiery in 1931 totalled approximately 25,000,000 dozen pairs, representing a decline of 6,000,000 dozen from the output of 31,000,000 dozen pairs produced in the peak year of 1929, according to an estimate based upon available statistics and latest trade data last week, the Daily News Record reports.

Wholesale prices during the same two-year period fell from an average of approximately \$9.50 a dozen to \$6.50 a dozen.

Retail prices dropped from an average of \$1.65 a pair to an average of slightly less than \$1 a pair.

Knitters' wages declined from an average of \$65 weekly to \$30 weekly.

These decreases were watched by a decline of slightly more than 50 per cent in raw silk quotations.

A comparison of 1929, 1930 and 1931 statistics (the last being estimated) is as follows:

Production, in doz. (1929) 81,000,000; (1930) 27,500,000; (1931) 25,000,000.

Wholesale prices, doz. (1929) \$9.50; (1930) \$8.00; (1931) \$6.50.

Retail prices, prs. (1929) \$1.65; (1930) \$1.35; (1931) .95.

Wages, weekly, (1929) \$65.00; (1930) \$55.00; (1931) \$30.00.

Raw silk prices, lbs. (1929) \$4.00; (1930) \$2.85; (1931) \$1.95.

From the production figures it can be estimated that, whereas the full-fashioned industry's output in 1929 was valued at about \$294,500,000 wholesale, the total in 1931 had shrunk to about \$162,500,000.

That wholesale prices are shown not to have declined as sharply as either retail prices, wages and raw silk quotations from 1929 to 1931 is explained by the fact that mill prices had been the first to feel the effect of overproduction and had begun to decline early in 1928.

There is as yet no evidence that unit sales to the public have declined in proportion to production, or at all since 1929. An oversupply of at least 5,000,000 dozen pairs was turned out in 1929, with the strong probability that 1930 production was about 2,500,000 dozen pairs too great for consumer demand. Production in 1931, therefore, is believed to have been at the proper rate in spite of the natural increase in consumption from year to year. Furthermore, continued production at this rate is expected to round the industry into shape for any coming advances more quickly than any other factor.

## Wholesalers Big Factor in Knit Goods Sales

Washington. — Manufacturers' agents, selling agents, brokers or commission houses handle about one-fourth of the total sales of manufacturing plants engaged primarily in making knit goods. The balance of the sales was made direct by the manufacturing plants to their own sales branches, to wholesalers, to retailers or to industrial and household consumers. Data collected for the census of distribution show that of the total sales by these plants in 1929, amounting to \$910,616,000, 26.1 per cent, or \$237,280,000; was made through selling agents, brokers or commission houses.

Of the total sales, amounting to \$910,616,000, manufacturers were able to classify \$891,368,000 worth of sales, according to types of customers to whom the goods were invoiced. The percentages given below are based upon these distributed sales.

More than one-half the distributed sales were made to wholesalers. Sales to such customers amounted to 52.5 per cent, or \$468,310,000.

Other distributed sales were made as follows: To retailers, 34.1 per cent, or \$303,534,000; to industrial and large consumers, such as clothing and other manufacturers, meat packers, upholsterers, United States Government, etc., 8 per cent, or \$71,713,000; to manufacturers'



own retail branches, .8 per cent, or \$6,960,000, and to household consumers, .5 per cent, or \$4,024,000.

Manufacturing plants sold 4.1 per cent, or \$36,827,000 worth of goods to their own wholesale branches. This report does not show the distribution of sales of these branches.

The total sales (\$910,616,000) is \$10,900,000 greater than the value of products reported by the industry. This difference is explained by the fact that wholesaling, net reduction of inventory and differences unexplained by the manufacturers, which may also represent either wholesaling or sales from stocks on hand, were included in sales, whereas contract work and interplant transfers are not included in sales. Wholesaling amounted to \$12,918,000; the net reduction of inventory was \$1,424,000, and unexplained differences totaled \$9,838,000. Contract work (labor performed on material owned by others) amounted to \$8,346,000, and goods transferred to other plants of the same company were valued at \$4,934,000.

There are 1,888 manufacturing plants included in the knit goods industry. These plants are engaged in making hosiery, underwear, outerwear or knit cloth. Of these 1,888 plants, 122 did only contract work, 37 sold their entire output to agents with further distribution unknown, and 16 transferred their whole production to other plants of the same company. This report shows the sales channels used by the other 1,713 plants in the industry.

A census of manufactures report giving preliminary statistics on production, wages, wage earners, etc., for this industry was issued by the Census Bureau in 1930. A final report in which these statistics will be presented in greater detail, will be issued soon.

### Constantine to Direct National Association

Earl Contantine has been appointed managing director of the National Association of Underwear and Hosiery Manufacturers. He succeeds John Nash McCullough, who resigned last spring.

Mr. Contantine has been associated for several years with Ulen & Co., New York, intentional engineers and financiers, as special representative.

Prior to that he was treasurer of Sales Management, Inc., both of New York.

His earlier business associations included the positions of assistant to the president and managing executive of the National Association of Manufacturers, New York; secretary, National Industrial Council, New York; manager, Federated Industries of Washington, Seattle, Wash.; manager, Associated Industries of the Inland Empire, Spokane, Wash.

### Multi-Design Machine Patent Assigned to Fidelity

Patent No. 1,841,249 was issued to Walter Larkin, assignor to the Fidelity Machine Company, on January 12, 1932.

This patent is an acknowledgment of the invention and development of the design and construction by the Fidelity Machine Company of a circular rib machine using a needle wrapping finger and known to the trade as Multi-Design.

The invention and development which occurred in 1925 and prior to that date and for which patent was applied for on April 6th, 1927, indicates that over four and a half years elapsed from the time of application to actual time of issue.

### Table of Gauges and Needles for Full Fashioned Work

A table detailing a standard of gauges and needles in full-fashioned hosiery has been prepared by Hatch & Reutlinger, consulting textile specialists, of New York.

The American method of determining gauges, ranging from 39 to 57, is used in the table, showing the number of needles per inch for each gauge and the total number of needles in the three chief head bar sizes.

The table follows:

TABLE OF GAUGES AND NEEDLES OF

Gauge (Am.)	Needles (Per")	14" Bar	13½" Bar	13" Bar
39	26	364	351	338
42	28	396	378	364
45	30	420	405	390
48	32	448	432	416
51	34	476	459	442
54	36	504	486	468
57	38	532	513	494

### Texas Cotton Law Is Tested

Austin, Texas.—James V. Allred, attorney general, has signified his willingness to accept, as a test case of the constitutionality of the new cotton acreage curtailment law, the suit which has been filed in Franklin District Court by T. L. Tyson, county attorney of Robertson county, for an injunction to restrain Fred L. Smith, a farmer of that county, from carrying out his plans for planting more cotton this year than the law permits. Case has been set for trial for January 20 by Judge W. C. Davis.

Petition alleges that Smith has showed his intention of violating the law by breaking and plowing his land; also that he has made arrangements with the Calvert State Bank to finance the planting of 900 acres in cotton, which would be greatly in excess of the acreage allowed by the new law. Petition further asserted that Smith had made contracts with tenants and had employed laborers to carry out his plans for violating the law, which prohibits the planting in cotton of more than 30 per cent of last year's total acreage of all crops. Since passage of the bill, widespread opposition to the measure has developed among farmers, especially those of Central Texas where cotton is the principal crop.

It is likely the case will reach the Supreme Court by the end of January and that the tribunal will render a decision in the early part of February. If this is done, it will be in ample time to govern the cotton planting by farmers of South Texas. Usually the cotton planting season starts in the Lower Rio Grande Valley the early part of February, and gradually extends northward, the season closing in Northwest Texas where cotton is not planted until May.

Governor Ross S. Sterling still is being petitioned by farmers in various parts of the State to call a special session of the Legislature to repeal the law. Chamber of Commerce of Waco and other cities have joined in this request. Governor Sterling has announced, however, that he has no intention at this time of calling another session of the Legislature.

The law, however, has many strong supporters, particularly in West and South Texas. Senator Oliver Cunningham of Abilene declared that the farmers of West Texas will observe the law if it is held constitutional.

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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## Price Reduction Resistance At Last

Within the past ten days cotton manufacturers appear to have, at last, reached the turning point and have rebelled against price declines.

Sitting in his office last week one manufacturer of colored goods said to a visitor:

I may have made a mistake but day before yesterday I refused an order for 500,000 yards. I am tired of selling goods, at a loss, and have made up my mind to quit.

My selling agents called me over long distance and urged me to accept the order, using the time old argument that they had been working on it for a long time and were partially committed but I refused to accept it.

The visitor said that while he was in the office, the manufacturer received three telegrams instructing him to enter orders at his advanced price and the total of the three orders was approximately half of the yardage he had refused to enter at a loss.

We know of one manufacturer of carded yarns who, last week, refused several orders in excess of 100,000 pounds, in spite of the fact that his selling agents urged their acceptance.

We are told that a print cloth mill declined one order for 3,000,000 yards.

The price resistance indicated in the instances cited is a good sign and indicates that the turn has come.

Since the first of January there have been many reports of substantial orders booked and they, no doubt, form the basis of the present stiffening in prices.

Textiles, Inc., of Gastonia, announced that they had sufficient business on combed yarns with which to operate fifteen mills for several months.

The A. A. Shuford group of mills at Hickory and Granite Falls, manufacturers of coarse yarns and sash cord, stated that they had orders on their books aggregating over 2,000,000 pounds.

The Cannon Mills Company admitted booking a towel order from Woolworth amounting to over \$500,000.

The Daily News Record of New York said last Saturday:

It is our judgment, after checking around the market, that over 130,000,000 yards of print cloth yarn goods sold during the past seven days, starting with last Saturday. If one were to include sheetings and other goods, this total would be increased somewhat.

To show that the business is not limited to print cloth we, also, quote the following from the Daily News Record:

Developments yesterday strongly indicated that the combed lawn market has received its long overdue trading impetus.

Our estimate in yesterday's issue that "upward of twenty-five thousand pieces" of lawns had been moved Thursday was considered conservative in some centers. The total was nearer to fifty thousand pieces, it was insisted, and yesterday's yardage was said to have practically equaled that amount.

The Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company said in its letter:

There is no question but what the spring buying movement started on Friday and Saturday of last week and we have had the best business this week that we have had since the middle of November. While the movement started in the print cloth division, it has gradually been widening out to cover other divisions, too.

In the normal course of things a good business should continue into March. We are probably rather more susceptible than usual at this time to outside influences making either for good or bad.

While in New York last week one selling agent told us there was a very large volume of buying yet to be done in cotton goods.

He expressed the opinion that many of the buyers were becoming afraid that they had delayed their purchases too long.

If we could get some backbone into a few weak kneed mill managers and if a few selling agents would cease trying to force mills to accept business at low prices, reasonably profitable prices would soon prevail.

Cotton goods were one of the first commodities to be liquidated and many of the economists have predicted that they would be among the first to come back.

Only a few years ago we were operating approximately 39,000,000 spindles in the United States.

Last month we operated only 24,600,000 and it will be a long time before 30,000,000 are in operation again because there are only 32,500,000 in place today and at least 2,500,000 of them are so antiquated that their operation will be very doubtful.

It is entirely possible for cotton mills to be in full operation at moderate profits while general business is bad.



It has happened that way in the past and is logical when the buying which has been held back is confronted by an abnormally low stock of goods.

Prices of goods went far too low and it would require a very small amount of resistance to present prices to lift them to a more profitable basis.

### **An Unwise Statement**

The Bulletin of the National Child Labor Committee says:

Kiwanis International takes the stand, according to the December issue of the *Kiwanis Magazine*, that "no boy under the age of 18 should be employed except during vacation or after school hours."

This is a matter which members of the Kiwanis should take up with their officials.

It is absurd to claim that no boy under 18 years of age should be employed.

Many boys in cotton mill villages are married at fifteen and sixteen and at eighteen have one or two children.

Possibly it is not best for them to marry at such early ages, but it happens to be their own affair and to refuse to permit a married man with children to earn his living is the height of absurdity.

We were strong advocates of the prohibition of the employment of persons under fourteen years of age, in factories, but have never believed that there should be a higher age limit for boys.

Statistics show that, as the minimum age for employment has been raised, juvenile delinquency has increased.

Our jails and penitentiaries are filled today with persons under 21 years of age and much of the crime committed by young people is attributed to idleness.

### **Why Does Not Bishop Cannon Explain?**

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., says that the Senate Committee is misinformed about his use of the funds given him in the Anti-Al Smith campaign.

The committee mentions certain transfers of these funds to the Bishop's private account and that such funds remained to his credit after the election was over.

Why does not Bishop Cannon do some explaining while saying that the committee is wrong? Saying that the committee statement is wrong and entering suit against newspapers does not answer the question which is in the minds of the public.

### **Volume of Dry Goods Sales**

The National Dry Goods Association has estimated from the reports of its members that sales of dry goods measured in dollar volume were 11.5 per cent less in 1931 than in 1930 and that 1930 was 8.6 per cent less than 1929, making a total reduction, measured in dollars, of 19.1 per cent from the peak figure of 1929.

If these figures are correct it appears to us that measured in yardage there has been no decrease in the sale of dry goods.

Prices of dry goods have certainly decreased more than 19.1 since 1929 and this would indicate that there had been no decline in volume.

Based upon the average yearly increase in our population we have in the United States 3,500,000 more people than in 1929.

### **The Automobile Industry**

The New York Automobile Show held two weeks ago had the largest attendance on record and automobile men speak very optimistically about the future.

In an advertisement carried in one of the New York papers they stated the following:

The Automobile Industry consumes—

14.8% of all copper—

9.3% of all cotton—

82.6% of all rubber—

26% of all lead—

30% of all nickel—

51.4% of all upholstery leather—

35,000,000 yards of upholstery cloth—

85% of all gasoline—

If these statements are correct, and we have no reason to doubt them, the return of prosperity to the automobile industry means much to general business.

### **Systematic Curtailment**

The print cloth and wide sheeting mills are considering plans for a systematic plan of reduced working hours to be kept in effect throughout this year. It is expected that some definite announcement concerning the new schedule will be made this week.

The plan being most generally discussed would provide that all mills that operate day and night would shut down on Thursday noon of each week and that the mills that operate day shift only would close at noon every Friday.

In the past curtailment has too often come only after realization that the goods was already badly overproduced and the idea of preventing overproduction by advance planning to eliminate it appears sound.



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**Southern Textile Bulletin**

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**WILMINGTON, N. C.**—Each employees of the Spofford Mills who has been working for the mills since June 30, has been given a one-year life insurance policy, according to reports. 175 of the operatives are eligible, and it is estimated that approximately \$88,000 was expended by the mills for this purpose.

**GREEVILLE, S. C.**—Manufacture of cotton wash suits for the 1932 trade by the Greenville (S. C.) Clothing Manufacturing Company will begin February 1, according to announcement of Peter Theodore, official of the company. The company operates thirty power machines and is now engaged in manufacture of woolen pants for the retail trade.

**MURFREESBORO, TENN.**—The initial shipment of machinery for the new Wellwood Ribbon factory, which is to be located here, is en route from Honesdale, Pa., according to an announcement made here. The factory will be under the supervision of the John Wellwood Corporation of New York City, which operates eleven mills, four of which are in this State. They are at Sparta, Crossville, Winchester and McMinnville. The local plant will be in the building formerly used by the Frank Silk Mills, Inc., which has approximately 60,000 square feet of floor space.

**TAYLORSVILLE, N. C.**—The plant of the Liledoun Manufacturing Company, which was purchased by the creditors at a bankruptcy sale some time ago, has been sold to R. S. Furguson, of Gastonia. It is understood here that Mr. Furguson will organize a new company to operate the mill, although he has made no definite announcement of his plans.

**MOORESVILLE, N. C.**—At the annual meeting of the Mooreville Cotton Mills, the report of Robert Lassiter, president, showed that after payment of taxes, interest, insurance and allowance for depreciation, the mill earned a profit of \$4,000. The company had showed no profit in the past several years.

J. E. Sherrill, J. P. Mills, Paschal Boyd, George C. Goodman, E. W. Brawley, J. L. Harris, C. P. Neely and Robert Lassiter were re-elected directors.

**BALFOUR, N. C.**—Balfour Mills held their regular annual banquet in the Community House of the mills. Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, the president, presided, and following a course dinner, presented gold watches to nineteen employees of the mills as five-year service awards. This makes a total of fifty-six watches presented by Captain Smyth to employees within the past few years as service awards.

**TENNILLE, GA.**—Washington Manufacturing Company, cotton manufacturers, has resumed operations after a shutdown since September.

The organization, headed by W. B. Smith as president and manager, announced the company had purchased the equipment of a large closed mill in Augusta, Ga., and this is being added to the Washington factory.

Work of installing new machinery and overhauling the mill was underway for about a month before the plant reopened.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

ANDERSON, S. C.—It is understood here that orders during the past week, at the Anderson Cotton Mills, were more numerous than at any similar time in recent months. A number of textile officials in Anderson and in this section recently indicated that no further curtailments will be necessary in the immediate future.

LENOIR, N. C.—Installation of machinery in the new building erected for the Granite Novelty Company, of Granite Falls, is to get underway within several days to provide ample facilities for the broadened sphere of activities of the plant.

For the past year the firm has been manufacturing handkerchiefs and is now enlarging into the hosiery field with the manufacture of men's hosiery. Twenty machines and loopers are being placed for the hosiery department.

W. E. Poovey, of Granite Falls, is president of the concern, with John Warlick as secretary-treasurer and Thad Russell as sales manager.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Gastonia plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company is operating on a better basis than at any time in many months.

Officials said they are operating on a 55 per cent capacity basis and that the High Shoals plant is resuming full time operations this week.

Both plants manufacture tire fabric.

The Gastonia plant, when operating full-time, employs about 2,200 people.

The statement means that about 1,200 persons are again employed at full time. All departments of the mill are in operation but not all at full capacity.

DANVILLE, VA.—A reduction in wages and salaries, effective January 25, was ordered in the Riverside and Dan River Mills, one of the largest textile corporations in the country, employing 5,000 people. Wage rates will be reduced 10 per cent and salaries from 10 to 20 per cent. The higher the rate of present compensation the higher will be the percentage of the cut in the salaried class.

Notices posted in the mills and signed by Robert R. West, vice-president, said that the step is necessary "to meet competitive conditions and provide steady employment." Some departments are running on part time but generally speaking the plants are running six days a week. The average pay envelope for the worker was given by an official as \$16 per week. The wage and salary cuts will make a saving of \$300,000 per annum, he also said.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The Hillcrest Silk Mills of this city, which have been operating lately on a curtailed single shift with approximately 175 operatives on the job and which recently announced a change to a double shift, about the middle of this month were scheduled to reach capacity production. Approximately 400 operatives will be on the job. Three hundred and five box looms have been operated at this plant on a curtailed basis, according to the reports.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.—The City Council has given its support to the establishment of a shirt manufacturing plant here by passing on first reading ordinances giving the Central Manufacturing Company free water and ex-

**TWISTER  
RINGS**



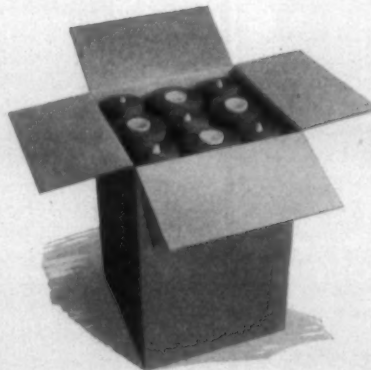
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can be tested,  
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P. O. BOX 1538

RICHMOND, VA.

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**HINDE & DAUCH corrugated fibre SHIPPING BOXES**

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

empting it from municipal taxes for five years. The ordinances providing free use of municipal water and exempting the company from taxes for five years were drafted by H. B. Stout, attorney for the industrial committee of the Chamber of Commerce. The concern is composed of W. W. Harlin and C. H. Williams, and now operating a similar plant at Dickson, has proposed to establish a factory here to employ approximately fifty girls and women in the manufacture of shirts.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—The Charlottesville Woolen Mills of this city has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 12 per cent (\$6 per share) on stock of \$50 par, also the usual bonus of 5 per cent of a year's wages to all employees other than the president of the company, according to reports. An interesting fact in connection with this announcement for the past year is the fact that these mills are reported to pay the highest dividends per loom yearly, and this policy has extended over a number of years, it is reported.

### "Silicate P's and Q's"

The Philadelphia Quartz Company is now distributing the newest of its series of leaflets on silicates of soda. The leaflets are of interest to those who use silicates of soda or could use them. The current number contains information relative to the merits of silicate solutions for heat treatment of metals.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the latest leaflets:

"Modern industry depends on tools made from new alloys and qualities secured by a refinement of heat treatment unknown and impossible in the last generation. Hard steel structure made by quenching in oil or water has been obtained by controlling the initial temperature of the quenching medium as well as the temperature of the metal. Water and oil give different rates of cooling and are used each for its specific effect. Now comes the observation elaborated in a study by Hamill of the National Bureau of Standards that silicate solutions are a convenient means for providing cooling rates between the rates obtained from oil or water and indeed either faster or more gradual than either of these media.

"It has been suggested that a means of obtaining intermediate cooling rates might be to emulsify oil in water, but the curious fact emerges that an emulsion with as little as 0.1 per cent of oil would give substantially the cooling rate obtained with oil alone so that the adjustment to an intermediate rate seems to require a hopelessly fine control.

"The experiments were made with steels containing approximately 1 per cent of carbon, .25 per cent manganese, .18 per cent silica, .15 per cent phosphorus, and .02 per cent sulfur. Two kinds of silicate were used, ratio 1:4 and ratio 1:2.5. The difference between these in results obtained is so small that the exact composition does not appear to be an item of major importance, though we would suggest the probability that a silicate of 1:2, our 'J' brand, would be most likely to be satisfactory on account of the nature of the deposit left on the quenched pieces when the slowest cooling rates are sought and the highest concentration of the cooled liquid is therefore necessary."

## The Philippine Market for Cotton Yarns

U. S. Trade Commissioner Harvey V. Rohrer, Manila. As much as 1,500,000 kilos of cotton yarn are spun in the Philippine Islands each year, according to trade estimates. In addition, one firm in Manila, operating a cotton mill erected several years ago, is reported to be weaving daily about 6,000 yards of gray cloth from yarn spun from American cotton.

The cotton yarns produced locally are nonmercerized in coarse counts and are used exclusively in the domestic mill and the household industry, which still is of considerable importance in the Ilocano Provinces on the west coast of the Island of Luzon. Towels, handkerchiefs, blankets, tablecloths, aprons for women, and suitings for men are the principal products manufactured.

### PHILIPPINE IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN INCREASES

Philippine imports of cotton yarns amounted to 1,176,683 kilos in 1929 and increased to 1,239,386 kilos in the following year. Nonmercerized yarns represented 95.1 per cent of the total in the former year and 96.6 per cent in the latter year. Of the 1,197,594 kilos of nonmercerized yarns, with a value of \$659,447, imported into the Philippines during 1930, China supplied 719,402 kilos, or 60 per cent; Japan, 211,250 kilos; Great Britain, 188,693 kilos; Switzerland, 58,638 kilos; British East Indies, 7,595; Germany, 5332; Spain, 3,519; and the United States, 3,165.

Japan is the chief supplier of mercerized yarn, having sent 41,502 kilos in 1930, as against 55,628 kilos in the preceding year. Although the major portion of this yarn is used for provincial homemade embroideries, a small part is sold to the cloth weavers in Cebu and Iloilo. It is done up in packages of 30 skeins, each weighing 10 pounds. The count most in demand is 60, and the resale price ranges from \$5 to \$6 per package.

United States exports of cotton yarn to the Philippine Islands in 1929 totaled 26,668 pounds, valued at \$21,169, of which 26,347 pounds, worth \$21,038, were combed, mercerized, and the remainder carded, not combed. During 1930 exports rose to 31,185 pounds, valued at \$11,730, comprising 25,895 pounds of carded yarn, valued at \$8,123; 4,340 pounds of combed yarn, mercerized, worth \$2,996; and 950 pounds of combed, not mercerized, worth \$611.

### KINDS OF YARN IN DEMAND

Japanese gray cotton yarn is an important item of consumption in the local weaving industry, although imports have been smaller during the last two years, on account of price competition from Chinese yarns, supplied largely in 20s. Japan also sells a small amount of blue and black yarns to local weavers, but the amount is not important, because yarns are usually imported in the gray and dyed locally in these colors. The price of these colored yarns from Japan usually is about 20 per cent and bleached yarns approximately 10 per cent higher than the resale prices of gray yarns.

The unmercerized colored yarns, used in the local cloth industry, are supplied to a large extent by the British and Swiss manufacturers, whose prices in mid-August were reported to be almost identical. The Swiss specialize in red yarns, while the British supply the larger portion of green, yellow, and orange, and some Turkey red yarns. Spain also sells a very small quantity of red yarn which, owing to its price and quality, is not at present an important item on this market. The small amount of yarn imported from the British East Indies usually consists of British yarn sent to the Philippines by British houses having branches in the East Indies.



Practically all of the weaving yarns is being imported by a few well-established houses for stock. These import houses sell the yarn to the Chinese dealers, who in turn sell it to their provincial customers catering to the weavers of native cloth. This business has been controlled by the same import houses for many years, and their goods are so well known to consumers that importers specializing in certain weights and colors need make little effort to sell their yarns. The customary credit terms on imported yarn are from 60 to 90 days D/P to established import firms only.

Although several of the local import houses have tried to secure American yarns for this weaving trade in the past, they have met with many difficulties in obtaining the right merchandise and have finally dropped the matter. American manufacturers have found it difficult to supply the proper shade in colored yarns at prices competitive with those quoted by European shippers. In addition to the price, a very important item is the method of arranging the skeins of yarn with separating strings which are essential for preparing the yarn for the looms. Native weavers are accustomed to the particular put-up and probably never will accept any other type of packing. Each bale of yarn shipped to this market has a liberal supply of samples, with the separating strings, to be used by salesmen in selling yarn to provincial consumers.

#### NECESSITY OF COOPERATION WITH IMPORTER

If American manufacturers can offer yarns at prices competitive with those of other suppliers and adopt the packing required they should be able to secure a portion of the local yarn business. It is quite essential, however, that very close co-operation be given the local importer, as introducing American yarns in this "established brand" market will not be an easy attainment.

#### A Sound Appraisal

There have been a number of developments and expressions recently which indicate a more optimistic spirit in the textile industry in this section. The Observer has been gratified to note this more hopeful spirit because, admittedly, the textile industry is the principal foundation rock upon which the prosperity and well-being of this section has been built.

A conservative, well-balanced textile executive, accustomed to looking facts in the face and with an inclination and ability to analyze and appraise a situation, remarked to The Observer a day or so ago that the textile industry in this section, by comparison, is in "pretty good shape"

—much better shape than several other major industries that could be named. The textile industry has suffered acutely, of course, but as a whole neither stockholders nor workers have suffered in the same degree that has been experienced by stockholders and workers in a number of other great industries, among them, coal and steel, for instance. This textile man, who is anything but a professional optimist, looks into the future with calm confidence.

The expression of the textile man quoted conforms with the opinion that has before been expressed by this paper. The 30,000 or more stockholders in textile mills in North Carolina and the 140,000 workers and their dependents have fared much better than have the stockholders and workers in a number of other industries. The lower level of commodity prices has offset, in considerable measure, the enforced wage reductions and the curtailment of working time for workers and the greatly reduced dividends of stockholders in the textile industry in this section, and there has not been the acute distress which has been experienced in many sections in the textile and other industries.

Fortunately for mill stockholders, for textile workers, and for business in general the textile industry in the Carolinas is in a pretty strong position. The channels of trade have been quite well-drained. Jobbers and retailers have been buying from hand to mouth, purchasing only their immediate requirements just as has been the policy with the vast majority of consumers. A larger volume of textile products has been consumed, actually worn out, during the past two years than has been purchased. There is every indication that the volume of buying must increase substantially during the coming weeks and months. This increased buying by consumers will be passed along the line through retailer and jobber to the manufacturer, and this will mean fuller time operation and larger payrolls.

It is not too much to anticipate that expanding business in the textile industry during the months to come will be an important factor in the gradual restoration of normal business and prosperity in this section.—Charlotte Observer.

#### Seydel-Woolley Reports Larger Business

The Seydel-Woolley Company, of Atlanta, well known manufacturers of textile chemicals, is being congratulated upon the fact that its business showed a substantial increase in 1931 over the preceding year. The company is finding it necessary to increase its warehouse facilities and expects an increased business in 1932.

## STEEL LOOM AND SECTION BEAM HEADS

We have bought the exclusive manufacturing and sales rights for the ETCHISON PATENTED STEEL LOOM AND SECTION BEAM HEADS formerly manufactured by the West Point Iron Works, West Point, Ga. We are prepared to give prompt service.

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East: JOSEPH BARNES, New Bedford, Mass.; N. C., S. C., Va., and Tenn. Representative: CAROLINA SPECIALTY CO., Charlotte, N. C.

## The Cotton Situation

(Continued from Page 5)

American cotton than they did during the same period a year ago, while takings by all Continental mills were less than last year's by only 164,000 bales. In other words, for Europe as a whole the net decrease in mill takings of American cotton this year has been no more than 42,000 bales, despite the decrease of 922,000 bales in the total quantity exported from the United States to Great Britain and the Continent together. It goes without saying that this wide disparity between mill takings and imports of American cotton has resulted in a sharp decrease in Europe's available holdings of such cotton. Thus on January 8 the total supply held at and afloat for all European ports was 1,528,000 bales, as compared with 2,001,000 bales on the same date a year ago. It would accordingly appear to be self-evident that even at the present comparatively low rate of mill consumption in Europe a very substantial increase in European imports of American cotton in the near future can scarcely be avoided. In this event it may easily happen that the exports of cotton from the United States for the full season of 1931-1932 may reach 8,500,000 bales or even bales.

In the meantime there are unmistakable evidences that the most competent statistical authorities are gradually reducing the oppressively large estimates of this season's total production and supply of cotton of all growths which were generally accepted as accurate during the Fall. The latest estimates of the crop in India point to a yield fully 1,000,000 bales (of 400 pounds) smaller than last year's. The commercially available crop in China is now expected to show a falling of not far from 750,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. The Egyptian crop of 1931-1932 is currently estimated at some 450,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight less than that of 1930-1931. The Brazilian crop, which until recently was expected to exceed last year's by 100,000 bales or more, is now believed to have proved disappointingly small, since Brazilian mills are finding it necessary to buy back from Liverpool Brazilian cotton shipped to that market last year. In fact, the only important producing countries ostensible gains in yield this year are Russia and the United States. As regards Russia, the crop estimates of the Soviet Government have put the increase of pro-

duction at about 450,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight; but not a little doubt is thrown upon the accuracy of this figure by seemingly dependable recent reports to the effect that actual "collections" of cotton in the Russian cotton-growing districts are lagging far behind the quantities supposed to be available. Finally, it must now be regarded as far from certain that the actually ginned crop of the United States will equal the Department of Agriculture's final estimate of 16,918,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, expected by the Department itself to mean about 16,500,000 ginned or running bales. Owing to rather extensive wastage of late cotton in the fields by reason of excessively wet weather over the central and western sections of the Cotton Belt during December and early January it is now doubted by some experienced observers whether the final ginning figure for the season will much exceed 16,000,000 bales. While these various deductions from the hitherto accepted estimates of yield in this country and elsewhere certainly do not imply any possibility of a scarcity of cotton in the foreseeable future, they do have the effect of making the world's total supply of cotton of all growths appear less hopelessly burdensome and oppressive for the markets.

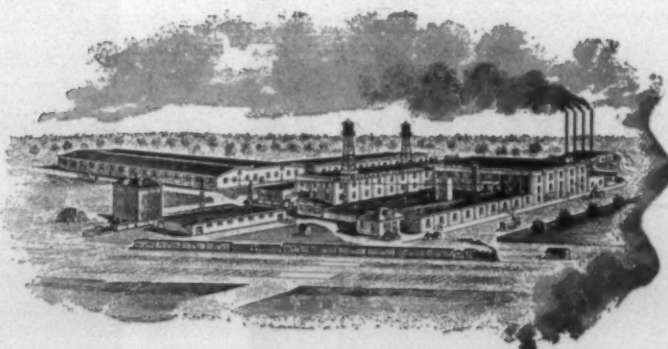
## Kayser Shows Profit

Julius Kayser & Co. and affiliated companies, manufacturers of hosiery and underwear, report for six months ended December 31, 1931, a net income of \$201,849 after interest, depreciation and taxes, equivalent after dividend requirements on employees' preferred stock, to 38c a share on 469,970 average shares of no-par common stock outstanding during the period. This compares with \$624,318, or \$1.26 a share on 478,120 shares in corresponding six months of 1930.

## Cotton Moving to Orient

New Orleans.—While the movement of cotton from this country to Japan and China has been phenomenally heavy in recent weeks, there is every indication that it will continue. One check-up of freight bookings for cotton from Gulf ports to the Orient for the next 60 days put the amount at 500,000 bales.

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## Business Outlook More Favorable as 1932 Will Be a Year of Reconstruction

The year 1932 will be a year of reconstruction, says the current issue of the Textile Organon, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. There is still some question, however, as to whether this reconstruction will be accomplished suddenly within the next few months or whether the process will drag out through the year. In either case, little real improvement is looked for in general business until the second half of the year. The textile industry is expected to follow general business much more closely in 1932, especially inasmuch as 1932 is indicated as being a cyclically low year for the textile industry.

### SETTLE TAX PROGRAM

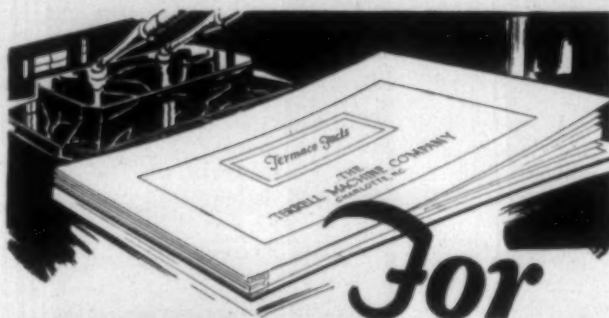
Commenting upon events in Washington, the publication says: "It would appear that the best thing which Congress could decide upon in the near future would be its tax program. This is desirable not only from the viewpoint of business men who wish to make their plans for the year, but also from the point of view of the bond market which continues to be upset by the lack of information on the size and the nature of government financing which will take place this year.

"Further, it is believed that the proposed Reconstruction Finance Corporation should be created. The banks and the railroads, two of the sorest spots in our current economic picture, would be greatly helped by such an organization. It is understood on reliable authority that this corporation will be authorized in the next four weeks and that it will probably be ready to do business toward the end of February. We regard this factor as a favorable one in the domestic situation."

Commenting upon developments in the money market and banking situation, the Organon says: "Previously in these reports we have spoken of the desirability of some form of inflation. For the benefit of the anti-inflationists, we recently heard the inflation, which we have in mind, described as 'contra-deflationary credit expansion.' It is true that the reserve system cannot create credit; we appreciate that a loan requires not only a lender but also a borrower. Perhaps the reserve system's buying of government securities would not improve the situation, but would only result in a reduction of member bank borrowing at the reserve bank. Nevertheless we would like to see it done; at least the grounds for a member bank lending money to its customers would be improved over the miserable situation which exists today. The reserve banks may be standing ready to meet any legitimate demand for credit, but their member banks are not so ready, in many cases which have come to our attention."

### GENERAL BUSINESS

Regarding general business, it is the opinion of the publication that "retail stores should give especial attention to their expenses for this next year, especially where a definite relationship between these expenses and the percentage mark-up on goods sold has been made based on old expenses and old sales records. The idea in point is that dollar volume of sales in the typical department store will probably decline during 1932, even though unit sales may be good; expenses, on the other hand, have a way of staying fixed or even increasing. Percentage mark-ups may have to be increased, therefore, so that the difference between gross income and cost of goods sold may not be more than eaten up by the expenses themselves."



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## Textile Activity In November

Washington, D. C.—Conditions in the textile industry in November showed little change from the preceding month, but displayed definite improvement as compared with November, 1930, it is shown by the monthly survey of current business, issued by the Department of Commerce.

"The consumption of cotton per working day," the survey said, "was 17,785 running bales, 2.5 per cent more than in October, 1931, and 3.3 per cent greater than in November, 1930; the change from October to November, 1931, was, however, 2.3 per cent less than the usual seasonal increase. Cotton spindle activity averaged 85.8 per cent of capacity on a single shift basis, a rate of activity slightly greater than in October, 1931 and 7.1 per cent more than that in November of last year. Output of twenty-three groups of carded cotton fabrics, representing about one-half of the total cloth production, showed further increase in November and totaled 57,861,000 yards per week, 1.9 per cent more than in October, 1931, when the weekly output was already the largest in any month since June.

"November sales of these cloths were considerably smaller than in October and 3.1 per cent less than production; stocks at the end of the month were sufficient to fill slightly more than three quarters of the unfilled orders. Prices of cotton goods, according to Fairchild's composite index, declined 4.3 per cent from October to November to a level 26.6 per cent lower than in November, 1930, a drop during the past year considerably greater than the 15 per cent, which has occurred in the general wholesale commodity price level.

**WANTED**—Position as loom fixer, or weaver's helper. 25 years experience on cotton, wool, worsteds, pile fabrics, silk and rayon crepes and taffetas, etc. Sober, unmarried, and willing to go anywhere. A. F. F., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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SALEM, MASS.



## Card Drafts Are Discussed

(Continued from Page 7)

weight of the strip at one time on your stripping and then take it at another time, you will find a different weight strip. We run it one-half hour, one hour, an hour and a half, two hours, two hours and a half. That is the time between the different tests, and we find that the flat strip is gradually increasing in weight as the cylinder fills up. The test is not completed as yet, but there are so many things showing up that I think perhaps when it is completed, there will likely be a write-up on it somewhere.

### CYLINDERS AND FLATS MOVE AT SAME SPEED

The method that we are using it to stop the card as quickly as possible when the test is to be made, and the flats and the cylinder are both turned at the same speed at the test. Unless you do that, the test is spoiled. That is, the cylinder and the flats must move forward at exactly the same speed, so that the cylinder will not interfere with the stock that is in the flats, or the flats take stock off the cylinder. If your flats travel faster than your cylinder, they will pick up stock from the cylinder. If your cylinder travels faster than the flats, it will comb the strip off the flats. It shows directly on the top when you get the flats turned around with the strip on top.

The way we have done that is this. We are using a Whitin card for making the test, and we have changed the spindle on the flat drive so that we have a square shank on it that can be turned with a crank. The flats are turned with a crank, and the cylinder is turned with a lever. We put a lever on to the pulley that drives the licker-in, and just turn the cylinder forward easily at the same speed, watching the speed of the flats. It is bringing out quite a lot of interesting facts.

Chairman: What do you think would be the correct flat speed?

Member: I have never found that it makes so much difference. If you try to change your weight of your strip, of course you are increasing your strips. Fat running a little fast with a light strip does do better cleaning than running slow with a heavy strip. That is the result I have always found, and we have run up to as high as five inches a minute. Usually around three is the ordinary speed, but some increase it to around four and, as I say, we have gone up to five. In the tests that I have made we use a light strip. Taking the same percentage of flat strips out with a flat running faster, you will get cleaner work than with the slower flat speed and a heavier strip.

## North Carolina Association Incorporates

The North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association has received a certificate of corporation from the Secretary of State.

The corporation is described as a non-stock body formed for the purpose of collecting and imparting information relative to the textile industry. Incorporators are: C. A. Cannon of Kannapolis, Thomas H. Webb of Concord and W. M. Gamewell of Lexington.

Plans for incorporating the association were accepted by the State's cotton manufacturers at the annual winter meeting held at Pinehurst early in December. This step makes no changes in the group, but was taken to simplify business activities of the organization. Hunter Marshall, Jr., of Charlotte, is executive secretary of the association.

## SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

\_\_\_\_\_, 193\_\_\_\_

Name of Mill \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, Spinning Spindles \_\_\_\_\_ Looms \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, Superintendent \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, Carder \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, Spinner \_\_\_\_\_

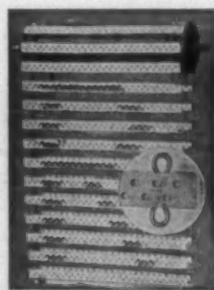
\_\_\_\_\_, Weaver \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, Cloth Room \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, Dyer \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, Master Mechanic \_\_\_\_\_

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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—Very active trading marked cotton goods markets last week. Sales were larger than they have been for a long time, prices were better and the situation showed more signs of real improvement. Market estimates of the sales of print cloth yarn goods run as high as 130,000,000 yards, not counting a substantial business in sheetings. The best demand was for print cloth and carded broadcloths. The demand for the former covered much broader range of constructions than has recently been the case.

Plans for systematic year around curtailment of gray goods had a very constructive effect on the market. The improved outlook for general business was also a factor in the market. Fine goods have not yet shown as much improvement, but the outlook is better.

Percales were advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ c a yard a week ago, and a further advance became effective Monday. Print cloths are  $\frac{1}{4}$ c a yard higher on some constructions. Similar advances took place on some of the carded broadcloth constructions. An active business was done on percales and some other lines of printed wash fabrics for spring. More business was done on tickings and denims, the latter now being well sold for delivery for the balance of the first quarter of the year.

Definitely better buying of combed and carded lawns, good interest in several rayon cloths, and a generally better feeling were features of a fairly active fine goods market as buyers began, somewhat cautiously but nevertheless in earnest, to cover spring requirements in several divisions. Combed and carded lawns were advanced in a number of centers following good selling, and the effect of this move was to spur additional buying from those mills which still would accept old prices. There was some question as to how long these prices would obtain, and it was necessary to keep a close check on the entire market in order to do business.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5 $\frac{5}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, standard	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s	4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	12
Denims	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dress ginghams	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12
Standard prints	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Staple ginghams	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

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for

Southern Cotton Mills

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New York City



## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was some improvement in the demand for yarns last week and sales were larger. The number of small orders was larger and there were some good contracts, although these were exceptions to the rule.

The price situation was rather mixed. A number of spinners of high quality yarns were firmer and were asking advances. At the same time, low grade yarns for both weaving and knitting were weaker and mills showed a disposition to accept concessions.

Most orders for small to medium-sized amounts which are wanted for early delivery. Orders called for 10,000 to 25,000 pounds each, in a majority of instances.

Buying has improved with practically all trades and yarn dealers feel encouraged over the change which has occurred during the last few days as contrasted with disappointment when conditions failed to improve the first few days of this year.

A bright spot is in single combed qualities. While new contracts of importance have not been reported, spinners are working full time on this business, making shipments on old contracts at a good rate. One concern reports that all of its mills working on these counts are operating full time and several running nights.

Weaving yarn prices show little change, a condition that has been apparent for the last month. There are reports from manufacturers that they have been offered 20s two-ply warps at 14½¢, but no selling house reports quoting such a price; another says that he bought 30s warps at less than 19¢, but spinners generally are holding at this figure. Further improvement in demand would quickly strengthen prices, in the opinion of the trade, irrespective of cotton.

In the case of combed and mercerized yarns, of which most of the output is susceptible to a measure of control by dominant groups of spinners and processors, present prices are acknowledged to be irregular and unsatisfactory, but it is asserted they represent the irreducible minimum. In carded yarns, which are more responsive to changes in cotton quotations, it is admitted that new concessions probably will ensue should cotton ease off, or should more general buying of yarn be unduly delayed.

Southern Single Warps		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	
10s	14	8s	14 1/2
12s	15	10s	15
16s	16	12s	15 1/2
20s	16 1/2	16s	16 1/2
26s	19 1/2	20s	17 1/2
30s	20		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	14	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	13
10s	14 1/2	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	14
12s	15	Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6-ply	14 1/2
16s	16	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
20s	16 1/2	8s, 1-ply	12 1/2
24s	18 1/2	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	12 1/2
30s	20	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	13 1/2
40s	27	12s, 2-ply	13 1/2
Southern Single Skeins		16s, 2-ply	15
8s	13 1/2	20s, 2-ply	16 1/2
10s	14	26s, 2-ply	18
12s	14 1/2	30s, 2-ply	20
14s	15	Southern Frame Cones	
16s	15 1/2	8s	13 1/2
20s	16 1/2	10s	14
24s	18 1/2	12s	14 1/2
26s	19 1/2	16s	15
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		18s	16
8s	14	20s	16 1/2
10s	14 1/2	22s	17
12s	15	24s	18 1/2
14s	15 1/2	26s	19 1/2
16s	16	28s	19 1/2
20s	16 1/2	30s	20 1/2
24s	18 1/2		
26s	19 1/2		

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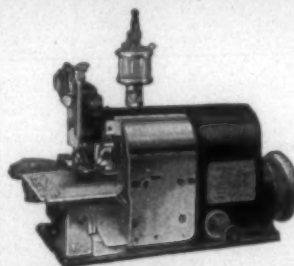
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**SARGENT'S SONS CORP.**, C. G., Graniteville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO.**, Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; I. G. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

**SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO.**, 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

**SHAMBO SHUTTLE CO.**, Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 762, Atlanta, Ga.

**SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION**, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

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**SOLVAY SALES CORP.**, 61 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schier Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Light Co., 151 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lanfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

**SONOCO PRODUCTS CO.**, Hartsville, S. C.

**SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO.**, Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. H. Monk, Mgr.

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**STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.**, 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

**STEIN, HALL & CO. INC.**, 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

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**TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE**, 1001 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; Sidney S. Paine, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

**TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. Mayer, Mgr.

**UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.**, 95 South St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Offices: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: Frederick Jackson and I. E. Wynne, Charlotte Office; J. W. Stribling, Atlanta Office.

**U S BORRIN & SHUTTLE CO.**, Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. C. Ragan, P. O. Box 536, High Point, N. C.; E. R. Umbach, P. O. Box 108, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Kelly, Jordan Div., Monticello, Ga.

**U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.**, 180 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

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**VISCOSE CO.**, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

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**WHITIN MACHINE WORKS**, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1217 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

**WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO.**, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

**WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO.**, 41 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 50 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

## Automatic Lighting of Mills

Boston. — Illumination of cotton mills of the future will be automatic switches independent of manual operation and depending upon the actual daylight in the mill interior to operate them is the latest development and is now available, H. C. Doyle of the General Electric Company told master mechanics of New England mills at their meeting in the Textile Forum being conducted by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Installations will begin when business improves, he declares, "as a number of mills have shown considerable interest." In the course of his talk he described the developments of incandescent lighting in cotton mills during the past twenty years and emphasized the gradual change from the arc and series lamps in the low wattage incandescent to the present light sources. He made an analysis of modern lighting applications and told of the lighting application for the different operations in the mill.

"Arc Welding" was the subject of another fifteen minute talk by W. B. Parker, also of the General Electric Company. He described the changes which have been adopted in arc welding and spoke of the improvements made, especially in the past few years.

The talks preceded the discussions held at the morning and afternoon sessions. During the all-day meeting the principal questions that came up for consideration included: "Should a regular inspection of mill machinery be made by the mechanical department with reference to alignment, levelling and mechanical running condition? Are individual drives to be preferred over four

frame drives, considering power consumption, cost of installation, maintenance costs and productions obtained. When should power be purchased and when is it profitable to make your own power? The making of repair parts versus buying."

## Loom Invented Here To Be Made Abroad

Greenville, S. C.—Drawings of the loom invented by Dr. D. E. Hahn, pastor emeritus of Pendleton Street Baptist Church, of this city, were forwarded to Holland, where the loom will be manufactured and placed on the market, Dr. Hahn announced.

Dr. Hahn has been working on the new type of loom for many years, having recently perfected his plans. He received an offer from an American manufacturer to make and sell the loom but decided to place it in Holland.

## Florida-Cuba Excursions

### Southern Railway System Announces

Very Low Round Trip Excursion Fares to Florida and Cuba, Season 1931

#### Round Trip Fares From CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Jacksonville, Fla.	\$20.50
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Daytona, Fla.	26.45
West Palm Beach, Fla.	36.65
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St. Petersburg, Fla.	33.20
Miami, Fla.	40.25
Lakeland, Fla.	31.15
Fort Myers, Fla.	36.30
Havana, Cuba	71.00

#### Round Trip Fares to Many Other Points in Florida

Tickets on Sale October 1st to December 31, 1931. Limit 14 days.

Excellent Service  
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# Mill Village Activities

*Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."*

## Rockingham, N. C.

### MR. GEORGE ENTWISTLE ENTERTAINS SUMPTUOUSLY— PROMINENT GUESTS

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the New Year was a barbecue dinner given by Mr. George Entwistle at his spacious club house a few miles west of Rockingham, N. C. Card games were played until dinner was served. Hector Little, one of the most famous cooks of Richmond county, prepared the dinner. After dinner smokes were enjoyed by the guests.

The men enjoying Mr. Entwistle's hospitality were: A. B. Brannon, general superintendent Entwistle Nos. 1 and 2; S. S. Steel, superintendent Entwistle No. 3; George M. Bowes, assistant secretary and treasurer of Entwistle Manufacturing Company; Will Ivey, assistant superintendent Entwistle No. 1; W. I. Wrape, overseer carding Entwistle No. 1; Carlyle Gibson, paymaster Entwistle Manufacturing Company; John M. Currie, assistant superintendent Entwistle No. 2; C. J. Waldrup, overseer weaving, beaming and slashing, Entwistle No. 2; P. L. Dawkins, overseer spinning, Entwistle No. 2; Charles Jones, overseer carding department, Entwistle No. 2; M. T. Hinson, shipping clerk, Entwistle Mill No. 2; Mr. Byrd, superintendent Pee Dee No. 1; J. C. Stubbs, superintendent Pee Dee No. 2; Shaw Dawkins, overseer weaving, Entwistle No. 3; W. B. Cole, president and general manager Hannah Pickett Nos. 1 and 2; J. W. Jenkins, superintendent and assistant manager, Hannah Pickett Nos. 1 and 2; J. W. Patterson, assistant superintendent Hannah Pickett No. 1; M. B. Lease, manager Hannah Pickett Mill Store No. 1; Robert Cole, office clerk, Hannah Pickett No. 2; Don Culberson, superintendent Ledbetter; John W. Porter, manager Steels Mills; H. D. Steadman, manager Midway Mills; Leak S. Covington, president Farmers Bank & Trust Co.; J. W. McKennie, manager Steels Mills Store; George W. Steel, salesman; Fred W. Byrum, lawyer; Dr. Ledbetter; H. C. Wall, president Midway.

"SCRIBE."

## Thomaston, Ga.

### MARTHA MILL NEWS, SILVERTOWN, GA.

The Christmas activities at Martha Mills and Silvertown this year reminded me of the "good ole days." Three truck loads of toys were distributed to the children of Silvertown. Every child from one day to 14 years of age was included. Also baskets of groceries and fruits were given several families of unfortunates.

The salaried employees enjoyed a Christmas tree program in the general office on Wednesday night, December 23rd. Short but interesting talks were made by Messrs. A. T. Matthews, vice-president and general manager; J. J. Blank, treasurer; J. C. Edwards, superintendent; R. M. Matthews, city manager; R. A. Butler, technical superintendent, and Sam Black, accounting department.

To further make the Christmas a merry one, \$12,-081.25 was returned to employees who started Christmas saving accounts through the mill last January.

The city officers of Silvertown report that the city was absolutely free of drunkenness and disorderly conduct during the holidays. Considering that 2,500 inhabitants conducted themselves in a respectable manner is a record to be proud of.

Mr. A. T. Matthews invited the salaried employees to swim with him in his private pool on Crystal Hill Christmas day, but when swimming time came not a guest had arrived. This didn't stop Mr. Matthews, for he and his daughter Betty donned their swimming suits and carried on the show. It is understood that his tardy guests will arrive about July!

Martha Mills carries group insurance on all their employees with the Aetna Life Insurance Company. Every applicant for employment has to pass a medical examination which is to determine whether the applicant is eligible for employment. The examinations are made once a week by Dr. R. L. Carter. We also had the undernourished school children who were very much underweight brought to the office and examined along with the applicants for employment and suggestions were submitted by Dr. Carter to improve their undernourished and underweight condition.

As work time for the New Year arrives the employees find their machines thoroughly cleaned and painted. The stairways and towers are glittering with a new coat of the traditional silver paint. Such thoughtfulness on the part of the managers is highly appreciated by the employees. Since a larger portion of the day is spent by them in the mill it is very pleasant to have such ideal working conditions.

We are glad to say that the mill is now operating on a 3-8-hour day, 6 days per week schedule, and conditions seem to justify this schedule for at least the first half of 1932.

## Concord, N. C.—Cannon Mill, Plant No. 2

F. R. Shepherd is superintendent, has been here 25 years; E. B. Arrowood, carder; O. F. Parker, spinner; W. M. Baggarly (formerly at Kannapolis), weaver; Z. B. Readling, overseer slashing and weaving, has been here about 30 years; Geo. McEachern, overseer sewing room, has been here 20 years; E. C. Dees is master mechanic, and J. A. Cosby, outside overseer. T. S. A. Fink, slasher foreman, has been with this company 25 years.

J. C. Hartsell, second hand in spinning, is one of the live wires. Everybody we saw was nice and friendly and we thank the superintendent and the overseers for their splendid courtesies.

### A REMARKABLE MAN

R. V. Faggart, age 81, works every day and is as spry as most men 25 years younger. He has been working for the Cannon Mills around 35 years, is jolly as a lark, not a bit wrinkled and yanks those quill boxes around with very little effort. He runs the quill-cleaning machine, and says the only thing that would make him quit,



would be for the boss to take that machine from him! His merry laugh is really contagious, and we consider him a very remarkable old gentleman.

#### CANNON PLANT NO. 5 (FRANKLIN MILL)

This mill is just below the bridge that crosses the Southern Railway, and right near the depot. J. G. McCachern is the pleasant superintendent; W. L. Blackwelder, overseer carding; J. L. Bullabaugh, overseer spinning; W. L. Mills, overseer weaving; J. J. Fletcher, overseer cloth room; H. W. Miller, master mechanic.

"Aunt Becky" had the pleasure of meeting the above gentlemen and found them all courteous and affable. In fact, everybody around Concord, and especially mill officials, superintendents and overseers, are noted for their fine spirit of hearty good will. We need more such people to make calamity howlers "go away back and sit down." People who work, smile and make the best of things, instead of eternally whining about "hard times" and prophesying all kinds of evil.

#### Monroe, Ga.—Monroe Cotton Mills

Mrs. J. F. Toney has been critically ill for several weeks. Miss Pauline Toney, who was visiting in Spartanburg, was called home, and the entire family were together, on account of Mrs. Toney's illness, Christmas. We are glad to say that she seems to be improving now.

Our community was shocked and deeply grieved over the death of Miss Eva Mae Stephens, December 31st. She was one of the most popular girls of our village and is terribly missed.

Our mill is running right along, full time, and plenty of well contented help. We have a wonderfully fine superintendent, Mr. J. R. Donaldson, and a fine bunch of overseers.

The general health of our community is very good.

MARGARET TONEY.

#### Tupelo, Miss.—Tupelo Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Wonder if you have space in your paper for a few lines from us? We are located in the northern part of Mississippi, about one hundred miles from the Tennessee line, on the Frisco & M. & O. Railroad, and no finer town will you find anywhere than Tupelo.

This mill is known as the Tupelo Cotton Mills, the home of the Tupelo Cheviots the "cloth with a million friends." We have one of the best schools you will find in the State, right here in the village, with all modern conveniences, also a fine church, services twice each month, with Rev. Henry West, pastor. Sunday school every Sunday morning, with around one hundred and eighty-five present; also a B. Y. P. U. with about fifty present each Sunday night.

This mill is running full time day and night with one of the best, most loyal and happy sets of help you will find anywhere; all just like one big family, and every one has nothing but praise for the company which always has the interest of the people at heart.

Mr. S. L. Bolton, our superintendent, always meets you with a smile, and is never too busy to talk to any of his help who comes to him with their troubles. He is really fine.

Mr. J. D. Baggett is overseer carding day time, with Mr. Hunter Murray, at night.

Mr. A. M. Robinson is overseer spinning day time, with Mr. V. W. Jennings at night; Mr. Fred Walden, spoolers and warpers; Hubert Whitenton is overseer

weaving day time, with Mr. V. P. Bramlet at night; Mr. E. M. Holliday, overseer finishing; Mr. E. F. Walters, overseer dye house; Mr. Chas. Davis, in packing room; Mr. John Clark, master mechanic; Mr. V. B. Bramlet, in the supply room and shipping clerk; Mr. Guy Sanders, bookkeeper and paymaster.

TUPELO BOOSTER.

#### Easley, S. C.—Alice Mfg. Co.

Just a short stop here to shake hands with those genial mill officials, the Messrs. McKissick, and Superintendent Austin. We always learn something interesting here.

Mr. McKissick has always encouraged the people of Alice and Arial Mills to own cows. Just before Christmas he took a census of the two villages and found 54 cows and 146 automobiles. He played Santa to the cows by giving each a sack of meal.

A good cow and a garden can solve almost any financial family trouble. There should be a cow in every family where there are children. Their little bodies need the all around nourishment that is supplied in milk, and the right foods do more than anything else to keep the doctor away.

If we could induce people to buy cow feed instead of so much meat—and if they would have their own fresh vegetables, the druggists would lose a lot of trade.

#### Mental Hygiene

MACBETH: *How does your patient, doctor?*

DOCTOR: *Not so sick, my lord, as she is troubled with thick-coming fancies, that keep her from rest.*

MACBETH: *Cure her of that: Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?*

DOCTOR: *Therein the patient must minister to himself.*

Students of nervous diseases have called attention to the fact that serious nervous disorders are due to the effort of the individual to escape from some intolerable situation. They have lost hope and they seek refuge in their nervous maladies.

When we analyze states of unhappiness we find that, as a rule, they arise from preventable causes—undisciplined acts, faulty mental attitudes, mistaken notions as to the attitude of others toward ourselves, and underlying even minor mental disorders we find the tremendous factor of fear.

Poor mental government and a faulty attitude toward life, rather than overwork, bring about mental and nervous breakdown. Frequently the cause lies in surrendering to anxieties, fears and obsessions, instead of kicking them out into the open, where in the full light of day they are found to be unreal and ridiculous.

The following are some practical and sound rules for mental hygiene as presented by Austen F. Riggs in his book "Just Nerves":

Neither run away from emotions nor yet fight them.

Be efficient in what you do. Do not drive your tacks with a sledge-hammer.

Do one thing at a time.

The baby was being displayed to admiring callers. "Dear me," exclaimed one visitor who seemed to find it difficult to know what to say. "How much he resembles his father!"

"Oh, that's only the hot weather," replied the young mother. "As a rule he's quite cheerful-looking."—*Tid-Bits.*

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

**FOR SALE—POMONA WATER LUBRICATED DEEP WELL TURBINE PUMPS.** Geo. A. Westbrook, Distributor, 404 Independence Building, Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7379.

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**WANTED—**One used nickel-plated sheep skins cement bar. Russell A. Singleton Co., Dallas, Texas.

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12 Hetherington NaSmith Combers, 12" colliers, 12" lap, complete with aspirators, 1922 model, in good condition.  
2 Hetherington NaSmith Ribbon Lap machines, 12" lap.  
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## New Equipment For State College

The Textile School of North Carolina State College has just completed the installation of a double lift, double cylinder jacquard, which was donated to the Textile School by Thomas Halton's Sons, Philadelphia. This jacquard is tied up for fine fabrics and will be used for dress goods designs made by the students.

The school has also installed on one of the dobby looms in the weave room, a name dobby made by the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. This small dobby enables students to weave initials in the selvage of any piece of cloth made by them, and illustrates the principle which is used to insert names on towels or other fabrics made on dobby looms.

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### Eastern Steamship Company Via New York

West Indies, 13 days, \$152.00 up. Rail to New York, Steamship from New York to Florida, thence through the West Indies including two days and night in Havana and 140-mile motor trip in Florida, covering over 3,800 miles of travel through Southern climes. Return via New York and rail home. Cruise includes all expenses except meals en route to and from New York.

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Dates of sailing from New York:

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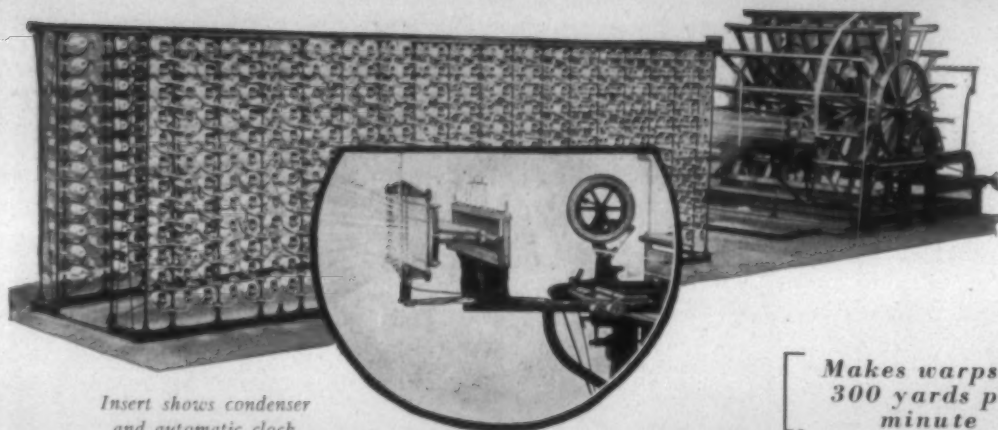


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now readily be made in two hours and twenty minutes—an advantage of vital importance in these days of hand-to-mouth buying. Furthermore, manufacturer after manufacturer tells us that he is getting better warps on our 300-yard-a-minute warper than he did with his old 80-100-yard-a-minute equipment.

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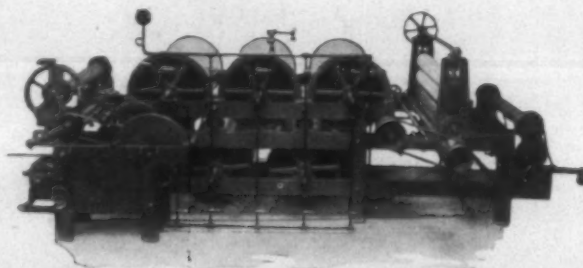
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—for bedspreads and tapestries?

**T**HE 5-cylinder Johnson Warp Sizer is the only machine that will size all of the above types of warps with equal success. It is also the only machine on which warps of rayon, Celanese, spun silk, and other yarns may be sized with equal efficiency. Whatever your sizing problem may be, our machine will help you overcome your difficulties.

Should narrow warps be giving you trouble, send us enough spools or beams to make up a set for trial. Or if you are experiencing difficulty in weaving your broad goods, or if, after dyeing, your goods show imperfections, write us. We can help you.

## CHARLES B. JOHNSON

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